

Chemist & Druggist

Benn >>

JUNE 28 1975

THE NEWSWEEKLY FOR PHARMACY



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Professional News

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

Expiry date 'not necessary for all medicines'

An EEC proposal to extend expiry dating to all medicines was discussed at the May Council meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

A committee comprising Council members and academic staff of the College of Pharmacy had studied the proposal and reported to Council. It was considered that as some products were more stable than others, storage conditions were very important and, unless they were specified, an expiry date would be insufficient. In the interest of consumers, a rapid rotation of products was necessary and attention should also be paid to other labelling requirements. It was also suggested that manufacturers should allow credit for out-dated stock.

The consensus of opinion was that expiry dating is only one element in a pattern affecting quality and safety of medicines and the latter also includes the patient's right to rely on the integrity and competent advice of the dispensing pharmacist. Some products were so stable that expiry dating was not necessary and would make medicines more expensive.

It was envisaged that manufacturers would have to apply to the competent authority in each country for approval of products. A committee of experts will be set up and if a product is approved in, say, London but refused in Dublin, the manufacturer may appeal to that committee to make sure there was no chauvenism.

Control laboratory suggested

Mr R. J. Semple believed it should be ensured that pharmacists were employed by wholesalers to look after storage of pharmaceuticals. He also considered that, regardless of where a product comes from, it should be examined before coming into Ireland, and suggested the setting up of a national advisory drug control laboratory to support the National Drugs Advisory Board.

Mr R. J. Power said the academic staff had been very helpful in their contribution. He expressed concern on the question of the small manufacturers for fear that the proposals might impose extreme financial hardship on them and leave them unable to launch new products.

As a community pharmacist, he had a vested interest in the question of expiry dates and that was bound to colour his comments. He felt his main responsibility to be to protect the public from abuse of drugs or the use of drugs that were not in a condition suitable for use. In order to render such a service, he felt the necessary information on storage etc could be obtained from official reference books and similar sources.

Mr Power felt that the proposal possibly arose from consumer pressure and that dangers could arise from such in-

terests. In his opinion, the question of dates should be related to the stability or otherwise of a particular medicine and a pharmacist had a responsibility to exclude any other practical consideration.

"Any other yard-stick would be an intrusion into my professional area," he said. Pharmacy would otherwise become mechanical and he considered the Society should resist any effort which would introduce that attitude.

Mr J. Harnett suggested the use of the date of manufacture would solve some of the problems. Dr W. Boles, the president, agreed there are many factors which came into determining the date that should be put on a product, and dating had no bearing unless storage was correct. He also felt there was no point in putting a three years' date on something that was useful for longer.

Professor R. F. Timoney said it would be hard to argue for an expiry date on unstable products only, on the basis that pharmacists will tell the consumer how it should be stored. He believed it might be difficult to convince a consumer that a product is still potent if the expiry date is close. After considerable discussion, it was agreed that Mr Power would report the various views to the EEC Committee.

The Centenary Committee report was read. Many of the practical arrangements for marking the anniversary are underway. The Council discussed the suitability of various items which were planned to have available to visitors as souvenirs.

Enough masters

Mr T. McGuinn reminded Council that in September there may be numerous applications from students seeking masters eligible under the now more stringent requirements laid down by the Society. The registrar assured him there are sufficient pharmacists who satisfy the regulations.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Southern Region Pharmacists Association for its donation of £400 to the Benevolent Fund. Dr Boles expressed appreciation for the great effort on their part.

A seminar was arranged by the Department of Health for May 15-17, and the Council was asked to nominate three representatives to attend. The letter of invitation read in part: "The Minister considers that in the light of the many changes which have been introduced in the Health Services in recent years, it would be appropriate to commence a review of the overall state of the services and their preparedness to adequately meet the demands that are likely to be made on them in the coming years."

Dr Boles summed up the views of most of the Council members when he said that he felt the seminar was a major

effort by the State and the Society had a commitment to send representatives. The seminar, it was understood, would deal with the quality of service to the public and the extent of it. Messrs M. F. Walsh, T. F. Miller and A. J. Quirke were to attend as the Society's representatives.

The private secretary to the Minister for Health replied to the Council's request that a pharmacist should be appointed to the Health Education Bureau by saying that while the Minister appreciated the Society's view in the matter, he was not anxious to expand further the membership of the Bureau at that stage. "He will of course bear your representations in mind as vacancies arise," the letter continued.

Mr O'Connor

The death was announced of Mr Christopher O'Connor and one minute's silence was observed as a mark of respect. Dr Boles outlined Mr O'Connor's career as a pharmacist and lecturer. "Words fail me on an occasion like this to pay adequate tribute to him," he said. "Perhaps he was best known for his work in the area of the mis-use of drugs," Dr Boles continued. "He was personally responsible for high-lighting attention on this at a time when many people did not wish to admit it as something unpleasant. He was an expert advisor to the Drug Squad and was accepted as such in the Courts. He was a personal friend to many of the youths of the land who had become addicted, and he was their counsellor and help."

Mr O'Connor lectured extensively on the problems of the mis-use of drugs in Ireland, and worked tirelessly in that sphere. He was a member of the Medicinal Plant Section of FIP and attended conferences on the subject for a number of years. He was also a member of the Organising Committee for FIP 1975 and it was one of his personal ambitions to see that Congress take place in Ireland this year. He was awarded the Fellowship in 1972 for his long services to the pharmaceutical profession.

Dr Boles added, "It is true that in due course we will be able to find a person with his knowledge in certain areas, but I do not think it will be possible to find a person with his personality. To me he typified all that is best in our culture and society. He enjoyed shooting fishing and the simple things of life. Many of our mad society think that the only pleasure is in the expenditure of money, but he enjoyed the simple things. He was always ready for a chat and a story. It is a tragic loss to us."

Professor Timoney said he could not add to Dr Boles' tribute except perhaps to say on behalf of his colleagues on the academic staff how much they will miss him both as a scientist and also as a person. "He was in many respects a wonderful person and his loyalty was something one rarely meets with—his loyalty to the College; his loyalty to the profession and his loyalty to his friends and colleagues. These are the things we will remember him by among many others."

Continued overleaf

Union counters Government submission to Review Body

There is "constant consideration" of all aspects of the Irish Pharmaceutical Union's presentation to the Review Body on the General Medical Services dispensing remuneration said Mr J. Burke, presenting the Negotiating Committee's report to the May meeting of the National Executive of the Union. Following deliberation on the Government's submissions, the Union has made a counter submission. It was expected that oral submissions would be taken in the latter part of May.

Mr Burke also reported that a series of meetings had been held in each region, attended by various members of the Executive and the Community Section, at which the deferment of the withdrawal notice was discussed. He felt the meetings were "quite successful."

Expiry dating

On the subject of possible stipulation of expiry dates on all medicines, the EEC Committee has been asked by the *Groupe-mment* in Brussels to inform them of the actual operation of dating as it applies in Ireland. This is being asked of all member countries. The Committee is in the process of collating the information requested.

Mr Burke said he felt it important that Irish pharmacists were seen to have a view on this question of expiry dates. It was possible that the suggestion will be for all medicines to carry a maximum expiry date in three years. "We feel that as members of the Union we would object in that it is not actually necessary. We feel that storage requirements are perhaps of more importance than the concept of global dating of products", he added.

In asking for support in that view, Mr Burke explained that it would make for more expensive medicines if it was implemented. "If pharmacists are compelled to slot into this sort of situation, we will have to demand that a situation will be worked out with industry whereby we will be reimbursed," he said.

The Union's secretary general, Mr G. Ledwith, presenting his report, admitted the secretariat had fallen short in many areas, but felt that had been unavoidable in recent months due to pressure of work in connection with the GMS negotiations. It was further compounded by the unsuitability and restrictions of the Union's present office accommodation.

The Finance Committee was directed to look into the possibility of acquiring new premises more suitable to the increased needs of the Union's headquarters. Members felt the employment of any additional staff that may be necessary should be treated as a matter of urgency. Mr Ledwith presented an outline of expenditure incurred by the office since the previous meeting.

Mr F. Molloy presented the finance subcommittee report. He was glad the GMS situation had "settled down a bit" and that other aspects, which had been over-shadowed by the GMS negotiations, could now be covered. He agreed with Mr Ledwith that there was an urgent need for new premises.

Miss Murray, secretary, Employees Section, requested the Secretary General to notify all employee pharmacists of the salary increases recently agreed to. Mr Ledwith agreed to attend to the matter. Mr O'Shea felt there should be some conciliatory system available through the Union in cases where employee pharmacists did not receive the appropriate increase from their employers to avoid possible disruption in employment.

Recommendations were also made by the Employee Section on a unified scale for locum fees. The matter will be further discussed at the next Community Section meeting.

Arising from the Community Section report, Mr O'Shea said that an earlier suggestion to delegate areas of responsibility to the regions had been agreed and would be implemented. It will allow the regional associations to study certain specific areas of Union activity with a view to making recommendations to the Executive. Possible subjects include the constitution and relationships with other pharmaceutical and related organisations.

Dr O. Corrigan, chairman public relations subcommittee, reported on the progress made into the carrying out of an attitude research survey. It is planned as part of a nation-wide survey in which about 1,600 people, a representative cross-section of the public, are to be asked to complete a questionnaire.

Union's Index List completed

The comprehensive Index List for ethical and non-ethical preparations and veterinary medicines has now been completed by the Irish Pharmaceutical Union and is being circulated to members.

Mr G. Ledwith, the Union's secretary general, described the task of preparing the Index as "major". It involved detailed examination of 50,000 items in the ethical section alone and their arrangement in alphabetical order with up to date prices. The printing and collating of the Index was completed in the Union offices and fifteen additional staff were employed on a temporary basis to complete the job. The subcommittee specially set up to deal with production of the list was chaired by Mr C. O'Higgins. A series of regional meetings are to be held to explain the new Index.

Council report

Continued from overleaf

"His life was devoted to working for his profession both on the academic and professional side and he has left for us in this College a memorial which we will treasure. He has given us something we can look up to and live up to," he continued.

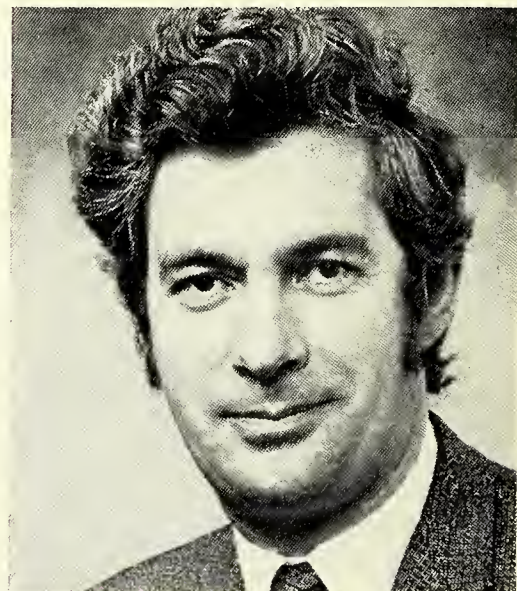
The Council was also informed of the death of Mr Hugh Smith, who was former Council recorder, and of Agnes Hogan, LPSI, and John Magnier, LPSI.

Twelve students had entered for the Licence examinations this year, and 73 were sitting the Assistants' examinations, 49 presenting for the first time.

Register changes

Mrs Mary Timoney (nee Heffron), LPSI, and Mrs Margaret O'Sullivan (nee Brophy), Assistant, were granted change of name in the registers, marriage certificates having been submitted. Francis M. Thornton, and Maighread Sweeney were elected Members of the Society.

The following addresses were changed in the registers: Mrs Teresa Kiernan, LPSI, to Rock Road, Blackrock, Dundalk, co Louth; Miss Kathleen Leamy, LPSI, to 45 Wainsfort Park, Dublin, 6; Mr Arthur Allshire, MPSI, to "Springmount", Balkill Road, Howth; Mr John Cranitch, MPSI, to 30 New Street, Killarney, co Kerry; Mr J. W. Chambers, MPSI, to 127 Ballymun Road, Dublin 9; Mr Vincent Cronin, MPSI, to 12 Dublin Street, Balbriggan, co Dublin; Mr Charles J. Doherty, MPSI, to Altamont Street, Westport, co Mayo; Mr M. D. McHale, MPSI, to 67 Millview Lawns, Malahide, co Dublin; Mrs Bridget O'Connell, Assistant, to "Artiglen", Ballincollig West, co Cork; Mrs Christine O'Hanlon, Assistant, to Shannagh, Mohill, co Leitrim; Mr M. J. McMahon, Assistant, to 122 Furry Park Road, Howth Road, Dublin 5.



Mr D. J. Butler, MPSI, recently appointed general manager of the Limerick branch of United Drug Ltd. Mr Butler was previously with Wellcome Foundation Ltd based in England and prior to that in Africa.

Chemist & Druggist

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Comment

Continuing education

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society last week published the report of its working party on postgraduate education and training, plus its own comments on the recommendations the report contains.

No-one will quarrel with the stated need to provide the means whereby all pharmacists can maintain their high standards of professional service through continuing education. But as Council recognises, much more contentious is the premise that eventually participation in continuing education programmes should be made a requirement of continued registration. "Council considers that all aspects of mandatory continuing education should be discussed with the other professions, each of which could be affected if such a requirement was introduced unilaterally". It might be added that similar considerations must be taken into account in respect of the European Economic Community and its attendant "free movement" criteria.

Although Council stresses the need for a sufficient variety of continuing education programmes to meet the needs of the membership, the task is daunting if those practising pharmacy in all its ramifications are to be catered for. We cannot but believe that the availability of pharmaceutical expertise in, for example, the food industry, is to the benefit of the industries they serve and it would be a grave loss if the pharmacists concerned were to lose contact with their "roots" through some future educational registration requirement. The working party admits the potential loss to the register, but its "associate membership" alternative is no answer—you cannot feel part of a profession you cannot practice! But the actual effect on the register would depend upon the attitude of employers to releasing and financing pharmacist staff for the suggested one-month course every ten years—remembering that it would be in addition to any specialisation courses required by their work.

Council is right to give the latest preregistration experience system a chance to prove itself before taking up the proposal that the year should be divided equally between hospital and general practice. But the aim is worthwhile: only those who have knowledge of both worlds will realise their profound differences and the need for some supervised experience before "going it alone" in either.

That leads on to the proposal that pharmacists should not be permitted to hold positions of sole responsibility in either hospital or general practice within six months of return after an absence of ten years or more.

One disturbing prospect for the profession's future that both Council and the working party appear to recognise—though not spell out—is the increasing influence of the NHS. With most pharmacists employed in the service, most courses geared to its needs, largely organised by its officers and financed by the Government, the Society could easily find itself playing a secondary role. If Council fails to keep hold of the reins *de facto* "nationalisation" of pharmacists, as opposed to pharmacies, could be a distinct possibility!

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

TO ALL RETAIL AND HOSPITAL PHARMACISTS

BRITISH PHARMACOPOEIA 1973 ADDENDUM 1975

The above publication firmly recommends that Glyceryl Trinitrate tablets be dispensed as follows:

- (1) in a glass container protected from light.
- (2) with a screw closure lined with aluminium or tin foil.
- (3) in packs of not more than 100 tablets.
- (4) without packing material which absorbs Glyceryl Trinitrate.
- (5) with a label showing the expiry date.

It is also recommended that the tablets are stored in a cool place, below 25°C.

CAN YOU COMPLY WITH THESE RECOMMENDATIONS EASILY?

Pre-packs complying with all of the above requirements are available from APPROVED PRESCRIPTION SERVICES LIMITED, P.O. Box 15, Whitcliffe Road, CLECKHEATON, West Yorkshire BD19 3BZ, a Company dedicated to serving the interests of pharmacy.

Telephone: Cleckheaton 6776 (STD Code 097 62)

Pharmacies inaccessible say 18pc of shoppers

A report by the Social Survey Division of the Home Office into the shopping habits and attitudes to shop hours in Great Britain states that 18 per cent of those interviewed who were mainly responsible for household shopping, told the interviewers that they found chemists' shops difficult to get to. Eight of the 18 per cent described the situation as "very inconvenient". The informants had been specifically asked to say whether they found particular difficulty in getting to a number of shops, including chemists. Earlier a similar question was asked without naming shops. To this 4 per cent mentioned chemists and 7 per cent, clothing.

Convenience of Shopping

	A %	B %	C %
Newspapers	83	91	5
Groceries	69	94	6
Post Office	67	90	9
Greengroceries	67	88	8
Chemists	57	81	18
Ironmongery	47	78	16
Bank	38	65	21
Town Hall	23	58	31

A = Very convenient; B = Very or fairly convenient; C = Not very convenient or very inconvenient.

Just over two-thirds of household shoppers were "very satisfied" with present shop hours and 26 per cent were "fairly satisfied". Of the 5 per cent not satisfied, 63 per cent wanted later closing in the evenings. The report says, "Only 28 per cent claimed to know the hours at which shops are allowed to be open and none in fact gave the completely correct answer."

About one-half of informants thought Sunday trading laws were outdated while 34 per cent favoured the present restrictions. There exists considerable opposition to a change, much based on the need to protect shop workers from long hours.

The report, "Shopping Habits and Attitudes to Shop Hours in Great Britain", is published by HM Stationery Office, price £2.90.

□ In answer to a question in Parliament on the report, Dr S. Summerskill, Under Secretary of State, Home Office, said it formed part of a larger study on public attitudes to liquor licensing laws.

"I understand that the delay in publication [the field work was done in October-November 1970—Editor] was caused by pressures of work in the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys and by industrial disputes affecting the printing industry."

ened following an accident involving misuse in another hospital in the same group. Because of the inquiries, the chief officers realised that considerable hardship had been caused in the particular case, and the new rules were relaxed so as to permit specified patients at the home, including the complainant, to hold single doses of certain drugs.

During the period covered by the report the Commissioner, Sir Alan Marre, received 493 complaints, and 119 were carried forward from the previous year. Some 354 were rejected as being outside his jurisdiction, 128 reports were issued, and 62 investigations are still in progress. While not empowered to investigate actions taken solely in the exercise of clinical judgment, Sir Alan's report adds: "It has often been necessary for me to inform myself . . . about the clinical aspects of cases in order to arrive at a proper judgment of those parts of the complaint which were within my jurisdiction." That had surprised some doctors, but Sir Alan's staff had, "with very few exceptions", found those talked with "co-operative and helpful."

NPU subscription up to £22 a year

The National Pharmaceutical Union has raised its annual subscription for members. From July 1 the subscription will be £22 plus VAT per pharmacy per year.

The Union says this is equivalent to £13.14 after allowance as a business expense for tax purposes.

'As-you-were' on medicines sales plea by PAGB

"Elderly folk and others who are distant from pharmacies should not be denied accustomed easy access to home medicines from corner or village shops," states Stanley Day, chairman, Proprietary Association of Great Britain, in the Association's annual report 1974-75. He adds: "There is no evidence of risk in such methods of sale."

His comments follow earlier criticism of the uncertainties in the implementation of the Medicines Act 1968 because of delay in finalising legislation.

The industry did not know, he said, how some home packs and labels must be changed nor what restrictions might be placed on the way in which home medicines were advertised or recommended. "We welcome changes which help sick people, but many of the proposed changes will inflate the retail prices of home medicines often with no clear benefits to the public," he concludes.

NPU-DITB management sessions under way

"Stock management" was the subject of the second in the series of management sessions held in the North London area recently as the result of the setting up of a "management improvement forum" among interested local members of the National Pharmaceutical Union. The sessions are part of a joint NPU-Distributive Industry Training Board venture.

As previously reported (C&D February 8, p162) NPU members in the North Metropolitan, West Ham, South West Essex and Hertfordshire branch areas had been invited to state priorities in, and add to, a list of possible subjects for a series of courses or seminars in pharmacy management in which they would be prepared to participate on a pay-as-you-go basis. The sessions were to be open to both levy and non/levy payers and, if successful, would be extended to other parts of the country. An excellent response led to the selection of "Selling techniques for assistants" and "Stock management" as the first subjects. The first (a whole day meeting) was held in Southgate on May 13 and the second (an afternoon and evening) in Enfield on June 12.

Invitations are now being prepared for the next meeting, a "work-shop" session on October 7 to discuss the application

of stock management theory specifically to members' needs by sharing in discussion of the points raised at the June course. Details of the autumn series of meetings will be sent to group members in due course.

Complaint after controls on drugs tightened

The tightening up of controls on drugs in a hospital group led recently to a complaint to the Health Service Commissioner.

The Commissioner's annual report April 1, 1974 to March 31, 1975, published last week (HM Stationery Office, £0.65) records the case as an example of a matter remedied and a complaint withdrawn before an investigation had begun. A severely physically handicapped woman, a patient for 38 years in a home for handicapped and geriatric patients, suffered from regular bouts of acute pain which came on suddenly. Owing to a shortage of staff, she was not always able to obtain pain-killers quickly and she had been allowed to keep a single dose herself, but that facility was suddenly withdrawn.

The Commissioner's inquiries showed that the control of drugs had been tight-

C&D printing, delivery

An industrial dispute in the printing industry may cause some items to appear out of their customary position in the issue; delivery may also be delayed. Advertisers and contributors are asked to treat latest copy times as advanced by 24-hours until the dispute is settled.

Unicliffe fined £880 over Limmits labels

The labelling on Limmits low calorie meals for slimmers is misleading, Tottenham, North London, magistrates decided last week.

Unicliffe Ltd, Stonar, Sandwich, Kent, appeared on 17 summonses, brought by the London Borough of Enfield. All related to offences allegedly committed at the Enfield Highway Co-operative Chemist, London Road, Enfield, on February 13. Three summonses alleged that beef flavour casserole, chicken flavour curry and rice and beef flavour curry and rice contravened the Trades Description Act by means of a false pictorial representation on the container. Six summonses relating to these and three other meals alleged that there was not a true statement in respect of the appropriate designation of the food; five alleged that there was no true statement regarding one ingredient named as vegetable protein and three summonses alleged that the products were sold with misleading labels.

All seventeen summonses were found to be proved and the company was fined £150 on each of the first three charges, £30 each on the second six charges, £50 each on the next five charges, but there was no separate penalty on the last three summonses. The company was also ordered to pay £175 costs and allowed one month in which to pay costs and fines.

First prosecution

Mr Roger Henderson, counsel for the London Borough of Enfield, told the court it was the first prosecution of its kind involving novel proteins. A person could live on animal protein without any addition but this was not necessarily the case with vegetable proteins. Since the packages of the Limmits products were designed, the Food Standards Committee had produced a report regarding vegetable proteins and their correct labelling.

Regulations under the Food and Drugs Act stated there must be on a package a specific description of the ingredients contained. Although the words "vegetable protein" appeared on the packet, there were many kinds, that used in the product being soya protein, and therefore the description was only general.

Regarding the summonses alleging offences under the Trades Description Act and those alleging misleading labels, Mr Henderson said that in the beef flavour casserole, for example, the picture on the packet showed the made up dish. It contained lumps which he said would be taken to be meat. The "vital point" was that there was nothing on the front of the box to indicate that this was not a meat product, there was nothing there to indicate the true nature of the food. He did not accept that the word "flavour", which

appeared on all products, was an indication that no meat was present.

Mr L. J. Gower, FPS, a director of Unicliffe, said that in 1967 his company raised the question as to the correct designation of vegetable proteins. The company approached the Weights and Measures Department and were told by the public analyst that the term "vegetable protein" was acceptable. He did not feel there was any need to go beyond that and describe the substance as spun soya protein.

The protein was a new product and Unicliffe had to describe it in a "meaningful way" so the public would know what to expect. In the case of the beef flavour casserole, he said, the word casserole was used to describe the flavour and "mouth feel" of the product. Beef

was the dominant flavour. In 20 previous samples taken of slimmers' meals by local authorities, no comment had been raised. Dr I. F. Duthie, consultant nutritionist and toxicologist, said he thought "vegetable protein" an adequate name.

Mr A. Thompson, counsel for Unicliffe, said that before the Food Standard Committee's report earlier this year there was no indication as to what weights and measures officers considered to be an appropriate designation of such proteins. The report, however, did not carry force of law, and submitted it was unnecessary to detail which vegetable protein was present. Regarding the misleading label summonses, Mr Thompson said the fact that a person would buy such products in a chemist's shop would indicate they were not buying a meat product. The first words to catch the eye on the label were those which said "beef flavour" or "chicken flavour".

A spokesman for Unicliffe told *C&D* that the company had decided not to lodge an appeal against the magistrates' decision. Distribution to retailers had been temporarily suspended until the company had discovered what had to be done to make the labelling comply with the law. That could take about two weeks, and he suggested that retail pharmacists should do nothing until then.

Growing use of unit doses in Scotland

Proprietary drugs now account for 83 per cent of all prescriptions in Scotland, and there has been an increasing use of unit dose preparations—tablets and capsules now account for some 70 per cent of all prescriptions compared with just over 9 per cent for mixtures and similar liquid preparations.

These figures are given in the Health Services in Scotland Report for 1974 published last week (HM Stationery Office, Command 6052, £1.35). The number of Scottish NHS prescriptions has increased by 10m between 1950 and 1973, according to the report, and the 29.15m prescriptions written in the latter year represents 5,653 prescriptions per 1,000 population at an average cost of £0.956 per prescription (£0.219 in 1950).

CNS drugs

The table of therapeutic distribution of prescriptions dispensed in 1973 given in the report shows that some 27.2 per cent were for preparations acting on the nervous system. However within that group there has been an increase in the prescribing of tranquillisers and a fall in stimulants of the amphetamine type following the voluntary ban on prescribing by general practitioners. Hypnotics show little change in the total number of prescriptions issued, but there has been an increasing trend to prescribe non-barbiturates in the place of barbiturates.

The use of antibiotics, especially penicillins, is demonstrated in the large number of prescriptions (14.8 per cent of the total) for the treatment of infections, the report comments. In the treatment of skin conditions (7.2 per cent of prescriptions), the corticosteroid preparations are

now the most widely used and, to a lesser extent, anti-bacterial agents and fungicides. The report adds that the pattern of prescribing over the past few years has been constant, with only prescriptions for preparations acting on the cardiovascular system showing an increase (now 10.7 per cent of prescriptions).

Health centres

The report also points out the problem of attracting pharmaceutical services to health centres. It is difficult "because the local retail pharmacists, on whom the general practitioner depends, are competing in a commercial market which is difficult to reconcile with health centre practice." However by mid-1975 two health centres would be served by consortia of local pharmacists.

On the Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs, which has three Scottish members, the report states it met four times during the year. Three of its working groups, which were examining barbiturate misuse, the situation concerning cannabis, and the social and personal aspects of drugs misuse, also met regularly. A technical subcommittee met twice to undertake detailed consideration of substances suggested for control under the Misuse of Drugs Act, and made recommendations about five such substances. In October the chairman of the Council wrote to the ministers drawing attention to the Council's concern over the question of barbiturate misuse, and proposing that the Council should initiate a campaign of education to reduce the medical use of barbiturates. The report records that the ministers agreed in principle to the proposal.

Consortium runs two pharmacies

A consortium of Welsh pharmacists is now operating two health centre pharmacies—thought to be the first time that this has happened in Britain.

The two health centres are about a mile apart in the Canton district of Cardiff. The first centre—Wessex Street—opened nearly two years ago, and the second—the Riverside centre, Wellington Street—opened about three weeks ago. The pharmacies are run by a consortium of 10 local pharmacists, under the title Canton & Riverside Centre Ltd, with Mr D. B. Peregrine as managing director. Three members have closed their shops and are now employed full time by the consortium in the centres.

Mr Peregrine told *C&D* that the Wessex Street centre was converted from a child health clinic, with the pharmacy inside sharing a common waiting room with the consulting rooms. The new Riverside centre was "purpose built;" the pharmacy, in an L-shaped extension to the two storey building, being able to be locked up separately. The waiting room is shared with the public health service who provide appliances other than in the Drug Tariff on loan to patients.

Other health centre pharmacies which opened recently and are run by consortia include Penarth, South Glamorgan (consortium: Varus Ltd), and Eldene, Swindon Wilts (Dorcan Health Centre (P.D.) Ltd).

Notes on hospital pharmacy equipment published

An equipment note for hospital pharmacy departments has been jointly published this month by the Department of Health, Welsh Office, and Scottish Home and Health Department.

The Health Equipment Note (HM Stationery Office, £0.48) is No 29 in a series of such notes covering different hospital departments and wards. It gives guidance on the design of pharmaceutical departments serving one or more hospitals and assumes that the pharmacy will be one which is required to provide for the manufacture of some sterile and non-sterile preparations, an information service and some training. The guide, which would need adaptation where the pharmacy is providing services on an area or regional basis, should also be read in conjunction with the corresponding Building Note 29.

The equipment lists, given with costings for each section of the department, are drawn up in such a way that they can be applied to departments of varying sizes serving groups from 300 to 1,200 beds. The items are classified into four groups: those supplied and fixed within the terms

Lord Elworthy, Lord Lieutenant of Greater London (left), presenting the Emblem of the Queen's Award to Industry to Mr A. E. Bide, chairman and chief executive of Glaxo Holdings Ltd, at the company's Graham Street, Islington, offices (see p859)



of the building contract (eg engineering terminals); those which have space, building construction or engineering service requirements fixed within the terms of the building contract but supplied under separate arrangements; those as in the previous group supplied and fixed or placed in position under arrangements separate from the building contract; and those supplied under arrangements separate from the building contract, possibly having storage implications but otherwise having no effect on space, building construction or engineering service requirements. Some minor items have been grouped under general headings with aggregated cost allocations to avoid a detailed listing of relatively inexpensive small items and to afford a degree of flexibility in their choice.

Legislation guides from the Industrial Society

The action managers should take now to prepare for the likely implications of the Employment Protection and Sex Discrimination Bills is outlined in two new guides published this month by the Industrial Society, 48 Bryanston Square, London W1H 8AH.

The guide to the Employment Protection Bill (£0.75) is by Joan Henderson, who has written many of the earlier summaries of industrial relations legislation. Though the final form of the legislation cannot be known at this stage—and debate on the Bill will inevitably be long and controversial—the Society say management should consider how the Bill might affect them.

Barbara Dyer in her summary of the Sex Discrimination Bill (£0.50) says companies should look at the proportion of male and female employees at each level of responsibility and in each pay group to ensure that no discrimination in selection is involved. Thought should also be given to terms and conditions of employment and to employee benefits which the Bill says should normally be identical regardless of sex or marital status. Where there are valid distinctions management should ensure that the reasons would be acceptable under the Bill. The Bill is still going through Parliament.

Men's toiletries do better in grocers

Following the success of the first "Health and beauty aid analysis" last year, a second has been published by Supermarket Merchandisers Ltd, (research division) St Anthony's Way, Faggs Road, Feltham, Middlesex, covering sales in 1974.

Comparing the pattern and volume of sales through grocery outlets for 1973-74, the survey shows that men's toiletries have increased their share of the market from 3.5 per cent in 1973 to 6.1 per cent in 1974 whilst other sectors of the market have remained fairly constant. In the dental care section the survey shows the decline in sales of Close-up toothpaste following its initial success in 1973. Sales for Close-up red fell from 14 per cent of the market in 1973 to 7 per cent in 1974.

The survey (£5.25) covers 12 categories: dental care, medicines, hairsprays, shampoos, sanitary protection, deodorants, men's toiletries, baby aids, bath additives, skin creams, hair colourants, conditioners and perms, and talcs; and lists the "top 20" selling items.

Alternative source of diosgenin?

Workers at the Tropical Products Institute, London, have been looking at the spice fenugreek as an economically attractive source of diosgenin, used in the manufacture of steroids.

With the increasing use of oral contraceptives, supplies of wild yam, the traditional source of diosgenin, are becoming rapidly depleted, according to the Institute's biennial report published last week. Work has been directed towards isolating the small quantities of diosgenin from fenugreek seed and at the same time producing a fixed oil, which is similar to linseed oil and could be used in the paint industry, and a meal for use as an animal feedstuff. Whereas yams take three to five years to give an economic yield of diosgenin, fenugreek can be harvested three to six months after planting.

The project is being carried out in conjunction with the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya.

People

Mrs Linda Stone, MPS, is probably the youngest ever chairman of a local branch of the Pharmaceutical Society. She was elected chairman of the Gwent branch this year, only her second year on the register. The daughter of Mr M. Gordon of Leeds, a member of the Society's Council, she represented her branch at both last and this year's Branch Representatives Meeting.

Mrs Stone studied pharmacy at Cardiff, where she met her husband who was studying hotel management. After undertaking her postgraduate year at Leeds, she married and returned to Wales. She is currently engaged in locum work to broaden her experience of retail practice. Mrs Stone and her husband are in the process of moving to Cardiff, but she will remain in the Gwent Branch.

Deaths

Dickinson: Recently, Mr Evratt George Dickinson, MPS, 11 George Street, Bath, Somerset, aged 91. Before qualifying in 1905, Mr Dickinson won a bronze medal from the Pharmaceutical Society for a herbarium of British plants. He was the proprietor of Wilson and Dickinson, chemists, 11 George Street, Bath, retiring five years ago.

News in brief

□ The number of trade marks in class 5 (pharmaceutical, veterinary, infants and invalid foods, etc), advertised and registered in 1974 were 1,072 and 891 respectively. In 1973 the corresponding numbers were 963 and 974.

□ Output of the pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations by UK manufacturers was £847.8m in 1974 against £696.79m in 1973. Sales of pharmaceutical chemicals were valued at £122.78m against £91.15m according to *Business Monitor PQ 272*.

□ A young man, Mr P. Oddie, said to have received 40 times the recommended dose of "a new antibiotic" four years ago, was awarded £85,000 agreed damages last week against Blackburn and District Hospital Management Committee. Mr Oddie now suffers from epileptic attacks and continual memory lapses.

□ A new title has been adopted to bring the former International Hospital and Health Services Exhibition more into line with recent changes in health administration and practices. The International Health and Environment Services and Equipment Exhibition, as it is now called, will next take place at Earls Court, London, June 8-11, 1976.

□ Mr G. S. Wood, marketing services manager, Parke Davis & Co, was not in the photograph of the Rhanbarth Cymru Committee (*C&D*, June 14, p790).

Topical reflections

BY XRAYSER

Competence

The report of the working party on postgraduate education and training has been presented to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. The Council "wholeheartedly accepts the principle that a profession, the members of which base their professional service on knowledge which is continually expanding and changing, must embrace the philosophy that continuing education is an integral part of professional practice." That is something which I think all accept, as they will accept that "at all times pharmacists must be able to acquire sufficient knowledge to ensure the provision of an acceptable pharmaceutical service." It says a good deal for the education and training of the older members on the Register that they have been able, over the years of a long career in which many changes have taken place, to adapt themselves to a vastly different world of medicinal substances, but it must not be overlooked that the principles remain the same.

The Council, in stating its views, says that it is conscious of the fact that whenever a person enters a profession he accepts a moral and ethical responsibility to keep abreast of developments in his field of practice and that there is no evidence that members of the pharmaceutical profession are not discharging that responsibility. The Council undertakes to promote increased participation in continuing education, and up to that point I imagine there will be little disagreement. The report says: "We should state that we do not consider attendance at postgraduate courses as being the only means by which pharmacists can participate in continuing education. We appreciate that many pharmacists, on their own initiative, already take active steps to keep abreast of latest developments by studying pharmaceutical and medical journals."

The conclusion reached by the report is not "courses" but "continuing education programmes." Incentives to encourage participation are not considered sufficient, for "a certain proportion of the membership will still be motivated against participation." We are now in the field of "mandatory continuing education" which links participation to the right to practice. (There follows vague references to "the modular approach," "the content of specialised modules," "mandatory participation" and "financial incentives [which] would be a facilitation of the transition from the current level of continuing education to the amount required should it become mandatory." The meaning of all that may emerge through time, along with the ability to understand communication techniques, in which I appear to be deficient.

Standards

It appears that the report takes the view that all pharmacists should eventually be required to participate in such programmes by making that a requirement for continued registration, and that there must be a demonstrable method of indicating that pharmacists have benefited. That will require assessment by a board of examiners, similar to that which controlled the former Pharmaceutical Chemist qualifying examination. It appears that, having buried that body, with due solemnity, a few years ago, we are to exhume it and resuscitate it. But even when continuing education is voluntary, "the breadth of content and the standard should be uniform throughout Britain." That was one of the virtues of the Society's examination.

Yet, in another paragraph, I read that "those responsible for designing assessment criteria will need to relate the previous knowledge of participants to the programme content." The cost of it all will be about £654,000 per year. We must all take a strong interest.

Ayds back on TV July 1st.

In March/April slimming market (£) down 8% over last year. AYDS UP 121%

When Ayds advertising
appears amazing things
happen! Sales go rocketing!

Now Ayds are back on
TV starting July 1st. To appear
exactly when your customers will
be determined to get into shape for
their holidays.

There's bound to be an even
greater demand for Ayds. Make sure
you've got enough stock. Contact
your representative or wholesaler now.

There's not a minute to lose.

Vanilla Flavour

Ayds

Vitamin and Mineral enriched Food Supplement in the form of pleasant chewy cubes.



New products

Baby care

New generation foods

A new generation of infant foods is being launched in the UK by Milupa. The range consists of four products (£0.29), in a granular form—mixtures of semolina, skimmed milk, fruit and honey. A chocolate and hazel nut variety is available for older infants. Each meal is prepared simply by adding water.

Milupa infant foods have been available through retail pharmacies in European markets since 1966 and have proved extremely successful. Tests in the UK with groups of mothers and infants have confirmed that the foods have high acceptance particularly amongst pre-school children.

Promotion plans for the Milupa range include an intensive sampling operation through retailers and direct to mothers. Media advertising will be undertaken in specialist publications with a mother readership. Activities directed to informing the medical profession will be undertaken throughout the year. A full range of merchandising material, sample packs and leaflets for mothers will be available through representatives.

Recent medical recommendations regarding infant feeding have been used in formulating Milupa infant foods. Pack instructions tell the mother to start solid feeding when instructed by her medical advisor—normally when the infant is 3 to 4 months old. No mention is made of adding the food to bottle feeds. A simple feeding guide, designed to avoid over-nutrition is included on the packs which contain 150g.

Varieties available, in outers of 1 dozen, are apple and honey, mixed fruit, semolina and honey, chocolate and hazelnuts. A simpler product is also available, Milupa Seven Cereal food (£0.25). It contains no extra sugar or salt and comes in a 250g pack (Milupa Ltd, Lab House, Horton Road, West Drayton, Middlesex).

Cosmetics and toiletries

Skincare range on test

Pure & Simple is a new range of skin care products from Beecham designed to soften and moisturise the skin. Currently on test in the Yorkshire television area, the range comprises a creme and a lotion. The creme is "rich yet extra light" so that it is easily and quickly absorbed. It comes in flat, plastic tubs, slim enough to fit into a make-up bag. There are two sizes: 22g (£0.21) and 45g (£0.31).

The lotion comes in slim, elegant bottles also in two sizes: 60cc (£0.22) and 160cc (£0.46). Both products are designed to moisturise the skin to keep it soft and smooth. They can be used either as a base for make-up or to protect the skin when make-up is not worn. They are also ideal for all over body usage, say the



makers (Beecham Proprietaries, Beecham House, Brentford, Middlesex).

Swedish Formula additions

Max Factor have added three products to their Swedish Formula range. The first, Swedish Formula purified fluid make-up (£0.85), is a smooth foundation that comes in the same choice of colours as the complete make-up range: fair beige, medium beige, deep beige, natural, demi glow and bronze glow. It is presented in a neat glass bottle with a white cap and cartoned in the two-toned pink and white motif boxes of the range.

Swedish Formula purified non-alcoholic tonic (£1.20) is packed in a 170-cc pink plastic bottle. And Swedish Formula enriched eye cream (£0.95), a light textured cream is packed in a ½ oz pink plastic jar and is for use at night (Max Factor Ltd, 16 Old Bond Street, London W1).

Photographic

Halina 110 camera

The Halina Micromatic pocket camera (£5.99) is being introduced to Britain by J. J. Silber Ltd. Taking 110 cartridge films, the camera is fitted with an f11 lens with a single leaf shutter of 1/70th sec duration. Measuring 4½x1½x1½in, the camera comes complete with wrist strap and flashcube adaptor (J. J. Silber Ltd, 11 Northburgh Street, London EC1V 0AU).

Hair care

Hair curling brush

Three mini-brushes are being introduced into the Royal Sweden coloured wood range. The flick brush (£0.89) is designed to curl hair—the user folds slightly damp hair around the brush and directs the heat of a drier onto it. After a few seconds, the brush is unwound, taking care not to pull the hair. The two other products are half-round and full-round brushes (each £0.99). The range has highly polished wooden handles in red, blue and brown, with bristles of synthetic and natural material in black (Jacqueline sales division of Jackel & Co Ltd, Kitty Brewster Estate, Blyth, Northumberland).

Blowstyling brush

Haffenden-Richborough Ltd have introduced to the hairdresser the Harold Leighton blowstyling brush. The brush (£2.45) is the result of the close association between the makers and the hair artist, Harold Leighton, and is made of heat resistant plastic making it suitable for use when blow-drying the hair.



The bristles are on a cushioned base and may be rearranged to suit the hair type—10 bristles for long and 20 bristles for short hair. It comes in a choice of six colours—red, yellow, brown, white, green and black. For sale by chemists and stores in December (Haffenden-Richborough Ltd, Sandwich, Kent CT13 9NH).

Prescription specialities

BETADINE skin cleanser foam

Manufacturer Napp Laboratories Ltd, Hill Farm Avenue, Watford WD2 7RA, Herts

Description Golden-yellow foam containing povidone-iodine 7.5 per cent

Indications Pyogenic and seborrhoeic skin infections, particularly acne vulgaris and sycosis barbae. Adjuvant to systemic antibiotic therapy in treating septic lesions. Skin disinfection

Method of use Shake well. Wet skin and with unit held upright, apply sufficient to form rich lather. Allow to remain on skin about three minutes. Rinse with warm water. Repeat twice daily.

Precautions Discontinue in rare instances of local irritation or sensitivity. Do not puncture aerosol

Storage In cool dry place protected from light, heat and flame

Packs Plastic-coated aerosol bottle of 100g (£3.96 trade)

Issued July 1975.

More specialities on p860

Trade News

£3½m to relaunch Macleans on 'preventive' platform

Beecham Toiletries are spending £3½ millions on a massive relaunch of their Macleans toothpaste brands, intending to take advantage of a fundamental change in consumer demand and confident of moving the brand from second position to market leadership.

A new formula gives a choice between "new freshmint" (preferred by families wanting a stronger peppermint flavour) and "new mildmint" (favoured by those liking a milder spearmint taste). Cleansing power has been enhanced with an improved abrasive-polisher system for plaque removal and a higher level of foam, the latter being more efficient in dispersing food debris from tooth crevices. Fluoride is now an ingredient of both flavour variants.

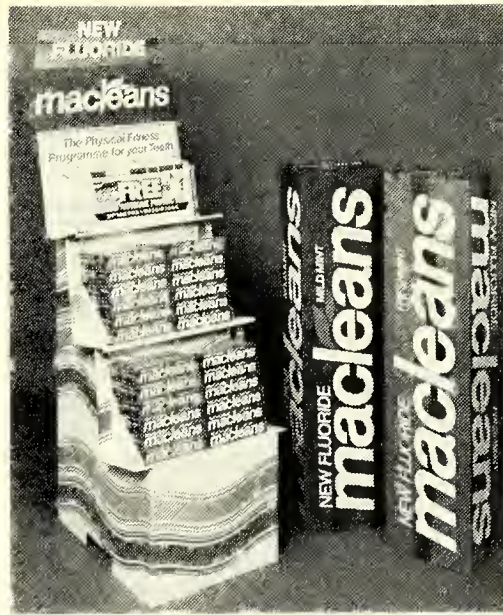
Beecham say that the new formula, combined with the trusted name of Macleans, and reinforced by new packaging, has performed outstandingly well in consumer research. However, they claim the relaunch as a radical new approach which focusses on the contribution of toothpaste in preventive dental care. "Through its enormous 'physical fitness programme for your teeth', today's Macleans candidly stipulates that its superior benefits can only be made fully effective if the user co-operates with efficient toothbrushing and regular visits to the dentist," they state.

Highest expenditure ever

The £3.5m committed in the launch year is said to be the highest expenditure ever for a single brand in the UK toothpaste market, representing at least half the total expenditure, both above-and-below the line, of the entire market in any previous year. £1.5m goes on theme advertising on television and in the Press, backed by PR activities, which will put emphasis on the importance of regular and thorough brushing, demonstrate effective toothbrushing technique and explain the "mechanism" of fluoride protection.

Promotional support worth £2m will include a unique children's dental care magic painting book (featured on display material and available at the point-of-sale as a free item for every purchase) and full-page advertisements in *Daily Mirror*, *Sun*, *Daily Express*, *Daily Mail* and *Daily Record* featuring a 13 million "3p trial offer" coupons together with free mail-in coupon offering the painting book provided brand purchase is proved. Retailers may also receive heavy promotional discounts and a full range of point-of-sale material.

Beechams state that the toothpaste market (current RSP value estimated at



£38m) has increased by 25 per cent since 1971 in terms of actual tonnage consumed. However, they give two factors that indicate this is nowhere near the saturation point. First is the untapped potential—UK toothpaste consumption is among the lowest in the developed Western world with an average of only 14 standard tubes per household per year as opposed to 24 in West Germany and 36 in the USA. The second factor is a "sudden change" in the "almost universal apathy of the British nation to the whole concept of oral hygiene." Martin Thornton, Beecham Toiletries marketing manager, says: "The basic changes we are witnessing in consumer attitudes and habits in the dental hygiene field have already thrown this market into turmoil. We have every reason to believe that this heralds a new wave of market expansion and have made our preparations accordingly."

Abidec pack change

Parke Davis & Co, Usk Road, Pontypool, Gwent, have announced that from July 1 they will be introducing a redesigned pack of 10ml Abidec multivitamin drops. The changes involve an updating of the carton and label and the replacement of the separate glass dropper with a specifically designed integral dropper, with the dosage expressed in the number of drops to be administered. The price remains unchanged. With the new pack introduction, Parke Davis are offering an attractive merchandising unit plus bonus parcels to all chemists.

Also with effect from July 1, the company is amending certain trading terms. Wholesalers' orders to the net value of less than £50 will be subject to a carriage charge of £2, and retail pharmacists' orders to the net value of less than £50 will be subject to a carriage charge of £1. The minimum net value of orders to qualify for 5 per cent discount will be £50.

Low-calorie soups go national

Heinz low calorie soups will be available nationally from the end of June, after being on test in south-east England, the Midlands and West. Sales during the launch represented 5 per cent of the canned soup market and 8 per cent of the £65 million slimming food market say H. J.

Heinz Co Ltd, Hayes Park, Hayes, Middlesex UB4 8AL. The new soups have also boosted their share of the canned soup market to 65 per cent.

A 30-second television commercial featuring the range: "A souper way to slim", will be screened from July 28 for eight weeks in the Lancashire, Yorkshire, Tyne Tees, Border, Stags and Ulster television areas. The television advertising will be supported by a 2p coupon to readers of *Slimming* magazine in the SE areas, redeemable against a purchase of any variety of Heinz low calorie soups.

Personna sponsors professionals

The first-ever European professional athletics meetings took place at Meadowbank and Crystal Palace recently. One of the events, the pole vault, was sponsored by Personna International UK Ltd, Nicholson House, Nicholson Walk, Maidenhead, Berks. The event, called Personnavault, gave emphasis to the sponsor's name by having the stands that prop up the vault cross bar as giant replicas of Personna's Double II razor. Current record holder Steve Smith broke the British all-comers record at Meadowbank with a vault of 18ft 3¼in and the Crystal Palace meeting was televised on ITV's Saturday sports programme.

200-cc size added

Wella (Gt Britain) Ltd, Wella Road, Basingstoke, Hants, have added a 200cc bottle (£1.05) to their Blue and Pink conditioner range. Current advertising for both types of conditioner will develop the theme "think hair texture before choosing your hair conditioner".

Sales change

Menley & James Laboratories, a division of Smith, Kline & French Laboratories Ltd, Welwyn Garden City, are to be responsible for the sale of Bickiepeg teething biscuits and the Doidy cup.

Orders will be despatched and invoiced from the makers.

Appointed distributors

Enterprise Leisure Sales Ltd, PO box 45, St Albans, Herts AL1 3YZ, have announced that they have been appointed authorised distributors for GTE Sylvania photo lighting products in the UK.

Continued on p848

The new range of Endocil point-of-sale material from Chefaro Proprietaries Ltd, Crown House, London Road, Morden, Surrey. Displays include attractive containers for all Endocil products to use either on counters, shelves or in island displays.



Trade news

Continued from p847

Free pocket album

A free pocket album designed to hold a selection of favourite prints is next month's photodealer promotion from Kodak Ltd, Kodak House, Hemel Hempstead, Herts.

From July 14 to August 9, the album will be received by customers who order Kodacolor "twenty one" silk-texture prints for processing by Kodak. The albums come in two sizes—one for square and one for rectangular prints. Display material will include counter and window showcards, and a window banner in bright colours. For dealers wishing to produce personalised promotion material, blocks will be available for handbills and stuffers which may be overprinted with the dealer's name and address. Blocks will also be available for newspaper advertisements.

Promotional material currently available from Kodak includes a four page colour brochure giving information on Kodak colour processing services; door stickers and window-banners with the slogan "Ask for colour processing by Kodak", and a tourist window bill with the same message in seven languages; and a Kodacolor silk enlargements showcard, with returned d&p wallets this month bearing the sticker "Some of these prints would make fine enlargements."

In late August the company are planning to supply dealers with display material for its Christmas promotion—free Christmas cards and envelopes when six or more colour prints are ordered. Counter and window showcards and a window bill are to be available, and stuffers advertising the promotion will be enclosed in wallets and slide boxes returned by Kodak from September onwards.

Nursery streamer incentive

A new promotion is currently being run by Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd, pharmaceutical division, Alderley Park, Macclesfield, Ches for the Savlon range of baby products. Customers are offered a nursery streamer with each product bought—there are three streamers in the set, giving an incentive for buying three products, say the makers. Each streamer is based on a well-known nursery rhyme illustrated by cartoon animals. To qualify for the promotion, chemists must take a 6- dozen or 12-dozen parcel comprising four main products—baby cream, lotion, shampoo or talc.

On-pack offer

From July for a four-week period, Modo Consumer Products Ltd, Modo House, Chichester Street, Chester CH1 4BP are launching an on-pack consumer offer. In return for two stickers on-pack the makers will send a free pair of Tufty Pants. An advertising campaign is currently running in leading mother and baby magazines and will last until November.

New look for Petal

A new "image" has been given to Petal toilet tissue with re-designed packaging for the whole range. Printed in four colours



A counter display holding the seven assorted Tiki wild herb shampoos from Carter Bros, Glen Laboratories, Shipley, Yorks BD17 7AQ. Each counter display provides three flasks of each variety of shampoo giving a compact eye-catching display.

for the first time—pink, blue, white, yellow—the new packs feature one large flower motif, depicting the tissue colour inside the wrapper, against a white background. The new packaging design is attractively carried over to the display material available from Bowater-Scott Corporation Ltd, Bowater House, 68 Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7LR.

Photo offer from Spillers

A film and processing consumer offer is available on all sizes of Spillers Winalot. One coupon from one pack is needed for the consumer to save 50p off regular shop prices by sending in any type of colour film for processing, they will also receive a free colour film equivalent to the one sent in and a coupon worth 25p off the next purchase of Winalot.

Spillers Ltd, Old Change House, Cannon Street, London EC4, plan another free colour film offer on special, medium and large packs of Tydisan, which also carry 3p off next purchase flashes.

Lancôme holiday pack

A "holiday-size" pack of skin care products and fragrance has been produced by Lancôme (England) Ltd, 14 Grosvenor Street, London W1X 0AD. The pack (£1.85) comes in a new tie-neck carry bag and contains Galatee, Tonique Douceur, Bienfait du Matin, O de Lancôme body lotion and O de Lancôme fragrance. The specially-produced sizes should last about three weeks, say Lancôme.

2p-off promotion

Kleenex Flair towels are on promotion with a 2p-off recommended price offer from Kimberly-Clark Ltd, Larkfield, Maidstone, Kent. The promotion is on all colours of Kleenex Flair towels.

Unichem July offers

Unichem Ltd, Crown House, Morden, Surrey, are promoting the following in July: Amami styling lotion; Badedas; Brut 33 antiperspirant and deodorant; Colgate dental cream; Palmolive shaving cream; Effident; Fly-Tox; Vaseline Intensive Care, Gillette Dry Look; Johnson & Johnson baby lotion; Lilia; Lil-jets; L'Onglex nail polish remover; Wilkinson

Sword blades; Right Guard deodorant, antiperspirant; Signal; Silvikrin shampoo; Sunsilk hairspray.

Remington national advertising

An advertising campaign for their new pocket-size "slim line" battery shaver, the GT3, is planned by Sperry Remington, Apex Tower, 7 High Street, New Malden, Surrey KT3 4DL, for July. The advertising highlights the "versatility and quality performance of the GT3." First advertisements include half-pages in the *Daily Mirror*, *The Sun*, *Daily Record* and *Titbits*. As well as reaching holiday-makers, the campaign is aimed at young shaver buyers.

Trade shows

Thistle Products, 24 Beswick Street, Manchester, UK distributors for Chieco nursery products, will be holding an exhibition of the range at the Hotel Majestic, Brighton, July 7-10.

Bonus terms ending

Allen & Hanburys Ltd, Bethnal Green, London E2 6LA, state that the special display bonus terms that are currently available for Dequadin lozenges will be withdrawn with effect from June 27.

Bonus offers

Modo Consumer Products Ltd, Modo House, Chichester Street, Chester CH1 4BP. Tufty Tails. 50p off single case, £1.50 off two cases, £3.00 off orders of three or more cases.

on TV next week

Ln—London; M—Midland; Lc—Lancashire; Y—Yorkshire; Sc—Scotland; WW—Wales and West; So—South; NE—North-east; A—Anglia; U—Ulster; We—Westward; B—Border; G—Grampian; E—Eireann; CI—Channel Islands

Alberto Balsam conditioner and shampoo: All areas

Ambre Solaire: All areas

Anadin: All areas

Anne French: Ln, M, Lc, Y, NE

Aquafresh: All areas

Ayds: All except A, B

Body Mist: All areas

Bristows shampoo and conditioner: All areas

Close-Up: All areas

Hard as Nails with Nylon: M, Lc, Y, Sc, NE

Immac: All except E

Johnson's baby powder: All areas

Lady Braun hairstylist set: All areas

Kleenex Maxi Dry: All except Sc, WW, E

Mum: All areas

Nivea creme and liquid: All except E

Polaroid sunglasses and Colour Swingers: All areas

QT: All areas

Silvikrin hairspray: All areas

Silvikrin shampoo: All areas

Supersoft hairspray: All areas

Tegrin: Lc, Sc, WW We, So

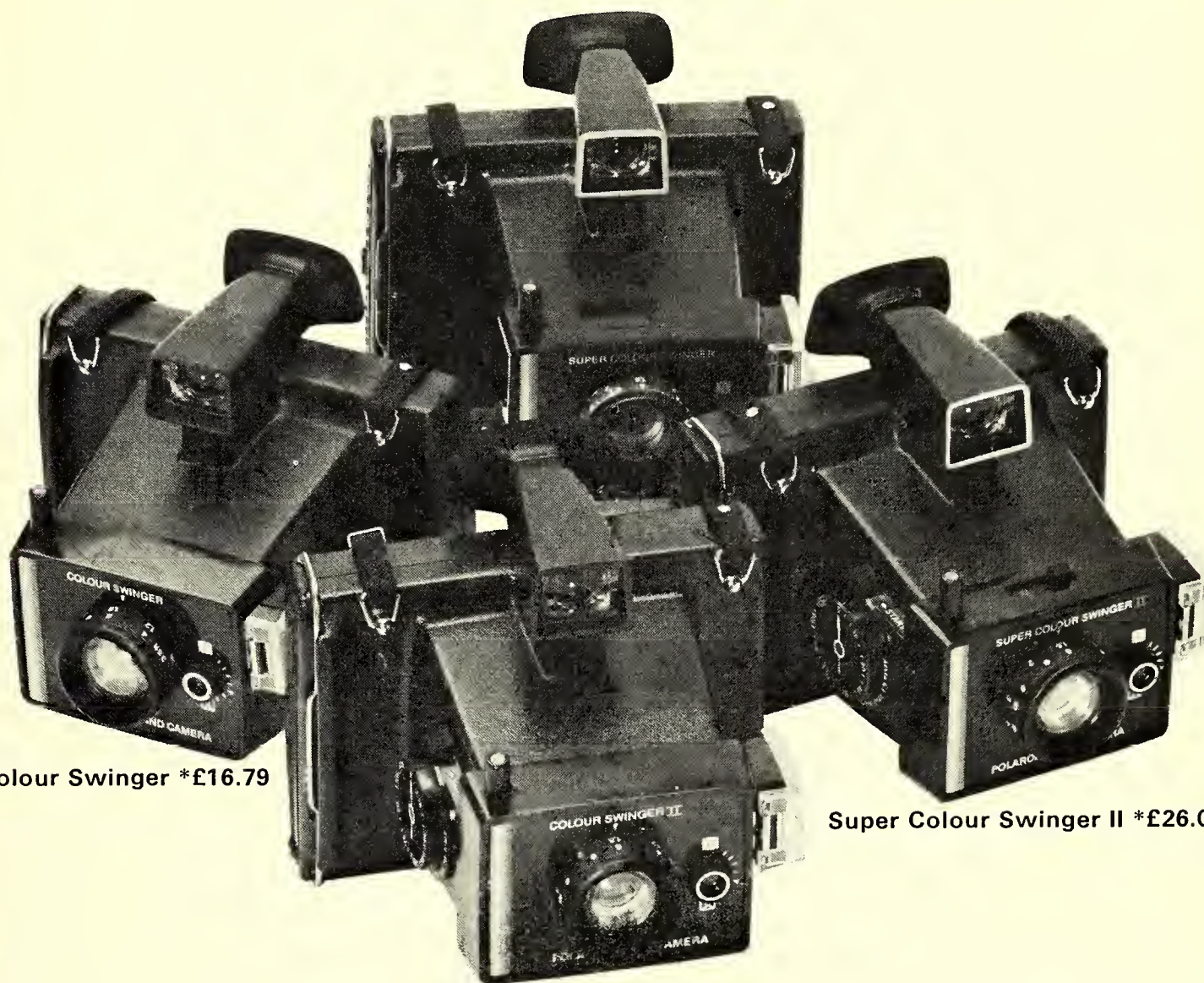
Thicken Hair: NE, B

Williams Letric Shake: B

Wizard solid air freshener: So

You'll probably sell them as fast as we deliver them

Super Colour Swinger *£22.58



Colour Swinger *£16.79

Super Colour Swinger II *£26.04

Colour Swinger II *£20.25

Our fast and efficient delivery service coupled to Polaroid's biggest ever advertising campaign this summer virtually guarantees you'll sell the new Colour Swingers faster than any Polaroid camera before. Get your share of this exciting instant business and order today.

Vestric

Contact your VESTRIC Branch or Representative Now!

"The Physical Fitness

**A radical approach
to preventive dental care
to match
urgent public demand**



SUPERIOR CLEANING POWER

New abrasive system cleans even better and higher foam level removes food debris more efficiently.

**BEECHAM
TOILETRIES**

-sell through faster

Programme for Teeth"

SUPPORTED BY **£3,500,000**

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One pharmacist and his hobby

A taste for honey— or adventure?

"Once you're infected with the bee-keeping virus you never fully recover," says Mr S. J. Hopkins, who retired as group chief pharmacist, Addenbrooke's teaching hospital, Cambridge, in 1972. However he does not say whether it is a taste for honey that prolongs the disease, or the element of adventure—the bee-keeper's charges resent their owner's interference and are superbly equipped to make their point! But in a good season in England a hive can produce 50lb of honey, a reward for which it is well worth learning the handling techniques that lessen the chances of provoking the bees to retaliation.

Mr Hopkins has in total some two dozen hives, the number working depending upon the availability of queens since a hive without a queen has no incentive to do more than produce for its own immediate needs. The hobby began five years ago and although Mr Hopkins had long toyed with the idea it took an outside influence to turn thought into action. A change of staff at the school at which Mrs Hopkins worked as a secretary left two hives unwanted in the new headmaster's garden—Mr Hopkins' could have them provided they were removed quickly. When his wife telephoned the offer, Mr Hopkins swallowed hard and said "yes"—and obviously has had no regrets.

Discretion

He was soon to learn that experience counts for more than book learning, however. Mr Hopkins recalls an early visit to the hives—a combination of the wrong weather (too windy) and the wrong time of day and he was forced to concede that discretion is the better part of valour! The persistence of a bee's attack on whatever or whoever it deems a threat to the hive has to be experienced, and even full protective clothing is no complete guaran-

tee of security. Nevertheless, choosing the right time and avoiding physical shock to the hive enables the keeper to work with colonies that are accustomed to his presence without undue risk, if not impunity.

Perhaps for that reason, Mrs Hopkins does not handle the bees herself though she acknowledges them a "fascinating hobby" and does not object to forgoing a holiday in the summer—the hives need their owner's attention from June to the end of August while honey is being produced.

Casualties

At the height of the season a good hive may contain 50,000 bees, but the life of the individual (female) worker is a mere six weeks—"they literally work themselves to death," says Mr Hopkins. Only 20,000 of the colony overwinter and if too many are attracted out early by mild weather and are subsequently killed, the overall warmth of the hive drops to a critical level and the colony may die. Mr Hopkins lost three hives last spring from that cause.

The Hopkins have two hives in the garden at the rear of their house in the village of Kingston, some ten miles from Cambridge. Behind is open farmland (and a glorious view) which affords the bees plenty of opportunity. Two more are placed in a field of seed clover at the request of a local farmer, who reported a

The outer hive layers are decorative only—but after the top is removed protective clothing becomes essential (above)

Smoking the hive—a necessary preliminary to handling the colony. The bee's response is to make for the honey combs in preparation, it is believed, for a long flight from the "forest fire" (picture at right)



A safe distance: Mr and Mrs Hopkins treat their garden colonies with respect



A partly-filled and capped comb. The bees are preoccupied with the honey cells

three-fold increase in yield as a result of the bees' pollination. The other hives are on private land about a mile away.

Full honey combs from the upper chambers of the hive (the queen's egg-laying activities are confined to the bottom chamber by a grill through which she cannot pass but the workers can) first have the capping layer of wax removed by knife and are then spun in a form of centrifuge, leaving the extracted honey "on tap". Beeswax is a by-product and Mr Hopkins has found himself drafted into the role of official hand-cream maker on behalf of fellow members of the local beekeepers' society. Somehow it seems that the pharmacist's professional expertise can be used to advantage in almost any hobby he takes up!

Wearing a veil, rubber gloves and suitably thick clothing, Mr Hopkins shows a comb almost ready for extraction of the honey — this season's first



Overseas News

Pharmacist drug consultants 'could cut health costs'

Developing the pharmacists' role as drug consultant could be a means of cutting total drug costs, Mr O. H. Nowotny, F. Hoffman-La Roche & Co Ltd, Switzerland, told a recent symposium in Geneva.

"I can imagine a group practice comprising doctors, medical auxiliaries and a pharmacist right on the premises, acting as a full-time drug consultant to the doctors," he said. Communications between the pharmaceutical industry and doctors would be transformed, with the industry informing the drug consultant who in turn would inform up to six doctors.

The traditional system of communication through medical representatives could be replaced eventually by mailing audio-visual material to the drug consultant and the money saved could be passed in to the patient in lower prices. If manufacturers supplied group practices directly with drugs, total savings might reach 20 per cent of the consumers' price, Mr Nowotny predicted.

Sir George Godber, former chief medical officer, England and Wales, said doctors were inadequately informed about the powerful remedies given to them by the drug industry. More attention should be paid to continuing education in clinical pharmacology with every district in Britain having a trained clinical pharmacologist to tell doctors about drug developments.

Mr Nowotny suggested that "some of today's dissatisfied pharmacists" could become professional clinical pharmacologists. "They could help us steer our research into the right direction. They would soon challenge us, 'What? You are going to put out another such drug when we already have three or four? And you are going to sell it for 20 per cent more? Will it do anything more for the patient?'"

The report of the symposium is published in "The health care cost explosion: which way now?" (Hans Huber Publishers, Bern, Stuttgart, Vienna).

South African pharmacists' professional approach

The South African Retail Chemists and Druggists' Association has engaged a market research organisation to look into ten categories of "fancy goods", to assess their value to pharmacists and the possibility of their being taken off the shelves. They are also looking at the question of payment for advice and services. If a pharmacist gives professional advice, should he not be paid a set fee? Another possibility which the Association will canvass is for pharmacists to compile "patient profiles" for their customers. These could be helpful in avoiding incompatibilities in medicines and provide permanent records of medicine use. The president of the Association said that new regulations promulgated in terms of the Pharmacy Act

could involve pharmacists in additional documentation. But as things stand today it is obvious that the average pharmacy cannot survive on dispensing alone.

High altitude search for medicinal plants in India

Over 4,300 different medicinal plants have been found in the mountainous district of Jammu area in a joint search made by Dr K. C. Sharma and Prof H. S. Mehta of the botany department of the Government Science College, Jammu.

Dr Sharma also claimed to have discovered a few plants with medicinal properties not described so far in any book. The higher altitudes of Poonch constitute "virtually the El Dorado for herbs."

Their search lasted over four years and took them to altitudes up to 5,000 metres.

WHO report criticises drug industry practices

A report which criticised aspects of marketing practice in the pharmaceutical industry was discussed by the main committee of the World Health Organisation's annual Assembly last month.

The report argued that the development and marketing of non-essential products, for the symptomatic relief of a trivial ailment in developed countries, may take precedence over a new essential drug, for the control of a serious disease affecting millions in developing countries, as the former were likely to yield higher returns. It also claimed there was a tendency to duplicate products marketed under different brand names and to market products of questionable efficacy with little or no beneficial health impact. Expenditure on marketing was usually higher than on research and development, and such fostering of demand tended to increase drug consumption with necessarily meeting health needs. Tribute was paid, however, to "the enterprising and innovative character" of the industry's research.

Figures in the report indicated that expenditure on drugs represented about 1 per cent of a country's gross national product or between 10 to 15 per cent of total national health expenditure. Often expensive drugs were prescribed for trivial ailments, while effective drugs may be underprescribed, the report commented.

The Committee adopted a resolution which stressed the need for drug research, production and distribution to be linked to real health needs. It required WHO to give greater direct assistance to national programmes for research and for the control and monitoring of drugs and medicaments, and to help in training national workers to implement such programmes. WHO is also to advise on the selection and procurement, at reasonable cost, of "essential" drugs corresponding to national health needs.

UN review attacks drug corporation costing

An important element in the high prices for drugs is the level of the prices charged by international corporations to their subsidiaries or third parties for the supply of essential ingredients or of their drugs, according to a report being submitted to a United Nations conference shortly. The practice of overcharging on such supplies would seem to be aimed at: "concealing and avoiding the large profits which subsidiaries would otherwise make, and thereby lessening the likelihood of government action to reduce prices and taking advantage of taxation differentials as between countries and thereby maximising the profits of the corporation as a whole."

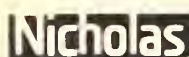
The report forms part of the conclusions reached in a review made by the Secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development being submitted to the UNCTAD Committee on manufactures at its seventh session. June 23-July 4, in Geneva.

Nicholas Laboratories Limited

PRICE REVISIONS

The following prices of products in the Consumer Division Price List are effective from 27th June, 1975
(Those prices starred*, remain unchanged)

PRODUCT		Consumer Price (inc. VAT)	Standard Wholesale Price (per case)	Best Terms (per case)
ASPRO MICROFINED	8's	8p*	£1.88½	£1.65
	24's	21p	£3.63	£3.17½
	60's	42p	£3.62½	£3.17
	120's	69p	£2.99½	£2.62
ASPRO EFFERVESCENT		27½p*	£1.91	£1.62½
RENNIE	12's	9p	£2.28½	£1.97½
	25's	16p	£2.62	£2.29
	50's	28p	£2.29	£2.00½
	100's	43p	£3.57½	£3.13
RADOX SALTS	Medium	25p	£2.07½	£1.81½
	Large	38p	£1.57½	£1.38
LIQUID RADOX	280cc	43p	£3.62½	£3.08
	500cc	70p	£5.90½	£5.02
RADOX FOOTSPRAY		60p*	£2.28	£1.94
MATEY LIQUID		42p	£3.52	£2.99
TRUGEL	Standard	31p	£2.29½	£1.95
	Economy	46p	£1.79½	£1.52½
SAVETT	Freshen-Up	29p*	£2.41½	£2.05
	Clean-Up	33p*	£2.75	£2.34
	Toilet	29p*	£2.41½	£2.05
	Intimate	29p*	£2.41½	£2.05
ACCOLADE	2 Dozen	75p*	£12.66	£10.76
	½ Dozen	75p*	£3.17	£2.69½
INTER-DENS	Standard/Firm	36p	£2.67	£2.27
FEMINAX		42p	£3.20	£2.72
KWELLS		29p	£2.40	£2.10



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Directive II now published in final form

EEC Directive II on the manufacture of medicines—including the definition of the "qualified person" in the pharmaceutical industry—has now been published in its English version in the Official Journal of the European Communities.

The Directive (designated 75/314) was finalised by the Council of Ministers at Brussels on May 20 and is notified to the member countries by the Official Journal, volume 18, no L147, dated June 9 (HM Stationery Office, £0.42). Article 23 of the Directive gives the conditions a person must fulfil in order to become the "qualified person" in the manufacture of medicines. He must:

(a) Possess a diploma, certificate or other evidence of formal qualifications awarded on completion of a university or recognised equivalent course of at least four years duration. The course would contain theoretical and practical study in one of the following: pharmacy, medicine, veterinary medicine, chemistry, pharmaceutical chemistry and technology, biology. However:

□ The minimum duration of the university course may be $3\frac{1}{2}$ years when it is followed by a period of theoretical and practical training of one year's minimum duration and includes a training period of at least six months in a pharmacy open to the public, corroborated by an examination at university level;

□ Where two university courses, or two courses recognised by a country as equivalent, co-exist in a member country and where one extends over four years and the other over three years, the three-year course leading to a formal qualification shall be considered to fulfil the condition of duration referred to above in so far as the qualifications awarded on completion of both courses are recognised as equivalent by the country in question.

Course content

The course shall include theoretical and practical study in at least the following basic subjects: applied physics; general and inorganic chemistry; organic chemistry; analytical chemistry; pharmaceutical chemistry, including analysis of medicinal products; general and applied biochemistry (medical); physiology; microbiology; pharmacology; pharmaceutical technology; toxicology; pharmacognosy (medical aspects). Studies in those subjects should be so balanced as to enable the person concerned to fulfil his obligations in manufacture. Where diplomas, certificates or other evidence of formal qualifications mentioned in (a) do not fulfil the above criteria, the competent authority in the member country shall ensure the person concerned provides evidence of adequate knowledge of the subjects involved.

(b) Have practical experience of at least two years in one or more authorised manufacturing undertakings, in the activities of qualitative analysis of medicinal products, of qualitative analysis of active substances and of the testing and checking necessary to ensure the quality of proprietary medicinal products. The duration of the practical experience may be reduced by one year where a university course lasts for at least five years and by $1\frac{1}{2}$ years where the course lasts for at least six years.

Exceptions

Article 24 outlines exceptions during the early years of the Directive. A person undertaking the activities of a qualified person when the Directive is brought into force in the country he is working in, but who does not comply with the provisions of Article 23, will be eligible to continue in those activities in that country. The holder of formal qualifications on completion of a university course—or a course recognised as equivalent by the country concerned—in a scientific discipline allowing him to engage in the activities of the qualified person in accordance with the laws of that country may—if he began his course prior to the notification of the Directive—be considered qualified to carry out the qualified person's duties in that country provided he had engaged in certain activities for at least two years before the end of the tenth year following notification of the Directive. The activities, undertaken in one or more authorised manufacturers, are: production supervision and/or specified quality control procedures. If such a person has acquired the necessary practical experience more than 10 years prior to the notification of the Directive, a further one year's practical experience will be required, to be completed immediately before he engages in such activities.

A person who, at the time the Directive is brought into force, is engaged in direct collaboration with the qualified person in production supervision activities and/or quality control may, for a period of five years after the Directive comes into force, be considered as qualified to take up in that country the duties of the qualified person. This can be done provided that the country ensures the person shows evidence of adequate theoretical and practical knowledge and has engaged in the activities mentioned for at least five years.

Article 16 lays down that the manufacture of medicines is to be subject to the manufacturer holding an authorisation from the member country, and one of the conditions of obtaining the authorisation is that the services of at least one qualified

person are available to the manufacturer. The authorisation is required for both total and partial manufacture, including packaging or presentation. However, such authorisation is not required for preparation, dividing up, or changing packaging or presentation where such processes are carried out solely for retail supply by pharmacists in dispensing pharmacies or persons legally authorised in member countries to carry out such processes.

Article 22 gives the duties of the qualified person. He is responsible for securing that each batch has been manufactured and checked in compliance with the laws of that member state and the requirements of the marketing authorisation; in the case of medicines coming from countries outside the EEC, that each production batch has undergone, in the importing country, a full qualitative analysis, a quantitative analysis of at least all the active constituents and all other tests necessary to ensure quality in accordance with the marketing authority's requirements. However the products which have undergone such controls in a member country shall be exempt from the controls when imported into another member country accompanied by the control reports signed by the qualified person.

The qualified person must in all cases certify in a register or equivalent document that each production batch satisfies the above provisions; the register has to be kept up to date as operations are carried out and must be retained for at least five years.

A member country may exempt the controls on medicines from countries outside the EEC where the products are to remain in that country and appropriate arrangements have been made with the exporting country to ensure that the controls have been carried out in the latter country.

Directive II applies only to medicines for human use but does not apply to vaccines, toxins or serums, human blood products, radioactive isotopes or to homeopathic medicines. In order to facilitate the adoption of a common position on marketing authorisations by member countries, a Committee for Proprietary Medicinal Products is to be set up under the Directive, consisting of representatives of the member countries and the EEC Commission. The Directive also requires the Commission to submit to the Council of Ministers, within four years after the coming into force of the Directive, proposed measures to abolish any remaining barriers to the free movement of medicines. The Council is required to take a decision on the proposals within one year of submission. Other points covered by the Directive include the method of applying for a marketing authorisation, labelling requirements, and inspection of premises.

Directive on testing procedures

Another Directive (75/318) published in the same issue of the Journal outlines the analytical, pharmaco-toxicological and clinical standards and protocols to be applied in testing medicines prior to marketing and instances the tests to be applied during manufacture. EEC member

Continued on p856

The following amendments to Volume II of the European Pharmacopoeia 1971 are to become official in the UK on July 1:

Vaccinum Typhoidi p421:—Replace the first paragraph by the following: "Typhoid Vaccine is a suspension of killed *Salmonella typhi* containing not less than 500 million and not more than 1,000 million bacteria (*S. typhi*) per human dose, the human dose being contained in not more than 1.0ml of the vaccine."

Vaccinum Cholerae p402:—*Tests:* Before “Sterility . . .” insert: “*Phenol* (Volume 11, page 39). Not more than 0·5 per cent w/v.”

A leading article in a recent *British Medical Journal* recommended tighter guidelines on the prescribing of antibiotics following reports that transferrable resistance to chloramphenicol is now common in typhoid bacillus in Mexico and some south east Asian countries.

"It is not the widespread, protracted and indiscriminate use of chloramphenicol alone, however, that has undermined the value of this precious drug; the misuse of other antibiotics just as readily leads to the transfer of multiple resistances, including that to chloramphenicol," the article comments. "The responsible plasmids are now abundant in the enterobacteria of man and livestock throughout the world, and it is now clear that the R factors in man and animals are drawn from a common pool."

should have an antibiotic policy in which the selection of chemotherapy for different purposes is clearly laid down and revised at frequent intervals to meet altered sensitivity patterns of current hospital strains.

The article then recommends that: certain antibiotics which are active against all or most strains should be reserved for restricted use; whenever possible narrow-range antibiotics should be used in preference to broad spectrum drugs, systemic use for prophylaxis should be limited to situations in which their value is proved; dosage must always be adequate, short courses with high dosage being best; and maximum use should be made of antibiotics against which resistance rarely or never emerges.

Every third child who is admitted to hospital for accidental poisoning comes from a family in which parents are either ill themselves or have some major social problems.

This conclusion was reached by M. Julyan, a Peterborough health visitor, and Jan A. Kuzemko, consultant children's physician, Peterborough District Hospital, who report in this month's *The Practitioner* a study of 171 accidental poisonings in children. Most of the poisonings were by tablets. In 32.7 per cent of cases they were taken accidentally because the parent had not returned them to the original storage place out of reach and in 12.8 per cent this occurred in a "sick family".

"Sick families" were also more likely to ignore the advice on safety precautions given by the health visitor who visited every household on the child's discharge from hospital. Seven episodes of second poisonings and two episodes of third poisonings occurred in these families only.

The authors were impressed by the low incidence of poisoning episodes when tablets were individually wrapped in foil—three instances compared with 59 poisonings from tablets in screw-capped bottles and 31 from tablets in child resistant containers.

As three-quarters of the families subsequently took some definite precautions regarding drug safety, the authors felt that poisoning episodes would be reduced if every hospital used health visitors in similar follow-up schemes and if every children's ward, doctor's surgery and clinic had a wall chart showing a safety cabinet with a local address where it could be purchased.

Preliminary trials of two drugs which increase the sensitivity of cancer cells to radiation treatment have shown promising results, the Cancer Research Campaign announced recently.

taken about three hours before radiation treatment, they have been shown to increase the oxygenation of cancer cells deprived of oxygen because of their poor blood supply.

The radiosensitivity of the cancer cells is thereby increased without increasing the sensitivity of normal cells. Trials are being carried out at Mount Vernon Hospital, Northwood, A spokesman told *C&D* that the work was at a "very preliminary" stage and similar drugs were being sought which were equally effective in smaller doses.

Analogies

Introducing the Lord Lieutenant of Greater London, Lord Elworthy, at the official presentation of the Queen's Award to Industry to Glaxo Holdings Ltd, (see p859) Mr F. C. D. Back mentioned that Glaxo, like Lord Elworthy, had their birth in New Zealand. Lord Elworthy in his address drew several analogies including that they both had left New Zealand at an early age and both had part of their family still over there—in his case a son. Not until the whole proceedings were over did he announce that his son worked for Merck Sharpe & Dohme. Quipped Mr A. E. Bidc (Glaxo's chairman): "He might have done worse".

Thursday, July 3

Huddersfield Branch, Pharmaceutical Society,
Spotted Cow Hotel, New Hey Road, Salendine
Nook, Huddersfield, at 8 pm. Mr R. Gledhill on
"A visit to East Africa".

Advance information

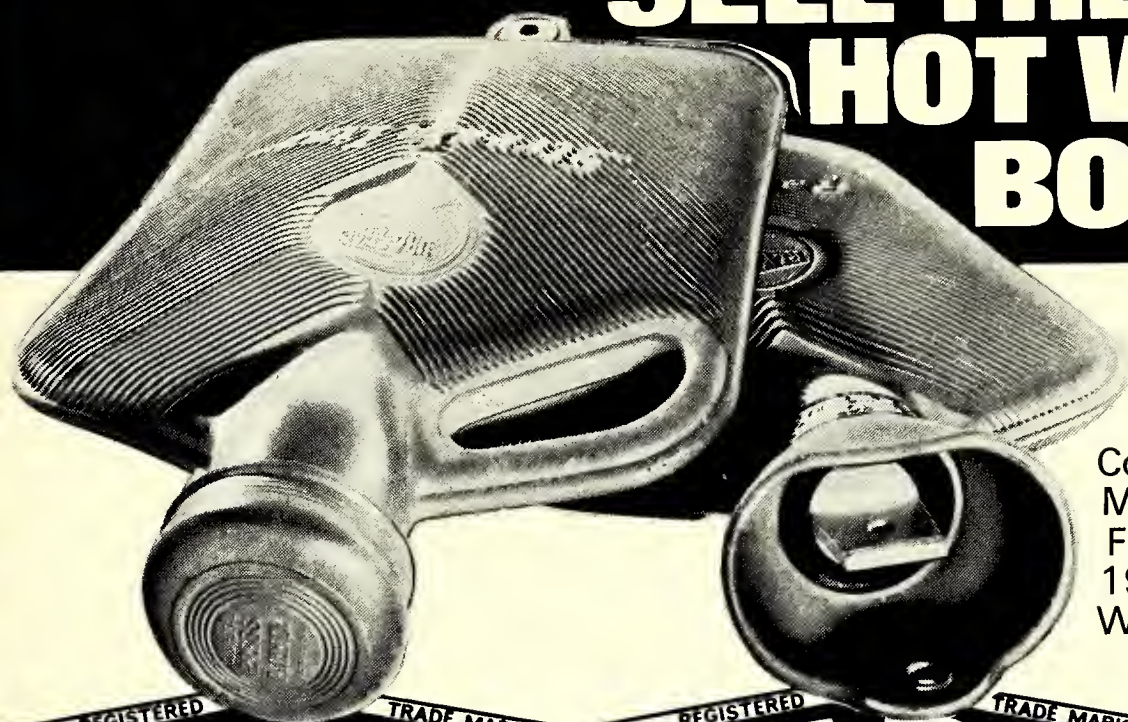
Society of Cosmetic Chemists. Symposium on "Microbiological safety of cosmetic and toiletry products", Hotel Metropole, Birmingham, February 23-25, 1976. Offers of papers to Mrs Hilda Butler, Society of Cosmetic Chemists, 56 Kingsway, London WC2B 6DX.

Continued from p855

countries now have 18 months to bring into force provisions necessary to ensure compliance of their legislation with both this Directive and Directive II.

The same issue also publishes a Council decision of May 20 setting up an EEC Pharmaceutical Committee. The Committee, chaired by a representative of the EEC Commission, is to examine any questions relating to the application of medicines Directives or other matters brought up by the chairman either on his own initiative or at the request of the representatives of a member country. Each country will have one representative—a senior expert in public health matters—on the Committee and one deputy. The Commission shall consult the Committee when preparing proposals for Directives on medicines or any amendments to existing Directive 65/65.

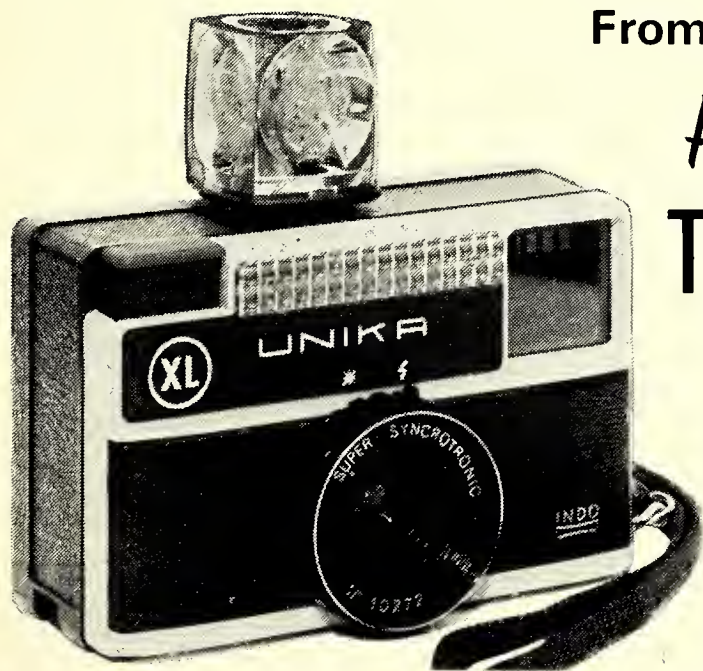
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Westminster report

Urgency called for in medicines review

Baroness Summerskill has questioned the Government in the Lords about a statement by the director-general of the World Health Organisation that many drugs with a marginal impact on health or no impact at all are being sold.

Lord Wells-Pestell, a Government spokesman stated that the Government shared the director-general's concern "and will encourage any suggestions for dealing with this problem on an international basis through the World Health Organisation." He added that the Government had recently announced plans for a comprehensive review of the efficacy, safety and quality of all medicines currently marketed in Britain, many of which have never been reviewed.

Baroness Summerskill then asked: "Would you not agree that this matter is of tremendous urgency, because we are told there is need to economise? Yet your Department spends millions on proprietary drugs which have little or no effect on the patient; indeed, often the patient develops an iatrogenic disease which stems from these drugs. Is it not time we took action instead of saying 'we will have a review which lasts for many years'?" Lord Wells-Pestell pointed out that there were about 36,000 products and it would take a long time to assess them.

Agreeing with Lord Auckland that much had been done to combat the problem since the Medicines Act, Lord Wells-Pestell said the WHO director-general had talked about 30,000 to 100,000 drugs which he felt needed to be considered. "In fact this situation does not exist in this country where the number of drugs involved is probably less than 2,000." There were only 200-300 products advertised to doctors, so the problem in Britain was probably not as great as the WHO director-general might feel.

Lord Harmer-Nicholls thought the question of economy ought to be looked at with some urgency, "in view of the general state of the national economy". Lord Wells-Pestell replied that that was precisely the view of the Government. "We do not intend to let the grass grow under our feet in this matter".

Sorbitol twice sugar's price

During question time exchanges in the Commons Mr J. Rooker called for the amendment of the Price Code so as to exclude the weighting of price increases in diabetic products with costs not related to their manufacture.

Mr Alan Williams, Minister of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, pointed out that the Price Commission had already been asked to look into the price of diabetic foods. "It will be decided whether

there is need for any action when we have seen the Commission's report," he said.

Mr Rooker then gave an example of what he called the need for action. "One of my constituents went to complain about an increase in the price of diabetic chocolate biscuits at Boots and was told that the reason for a massive increase was the big increase in the price of sugar". Mr Williams replied "that he could understand the consumer's no doubt bemused reaction." However, although the price of sugar had risen "massively," the price of sorbitol was still twice as high as that of sugar. "We must wait until we have received the report and then consider what action may be taken," he added.

No legalisation of 'soft' drugs

Mr R. McCrindle sought confirmation in the Commons that the Government did not intend to legislate to take "so-called soft drugs" out of the ambit of the law. Mr Alex Lyon, Minister of State, Home Office, replied: "The Government have no intention of legislating in the way you indicate."

Sterile water supply

Dr David Owen, Minister of State, Department of Health, said in a written Commons answer last week that he had received no representations from regional health authorities about the supply of sterile water. He added that his Department was in close touch with authorities about the commercial and hospital manufacture of sterile fluids generally.

Import of surgical goods

Mr Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, told the Commons that imports of surgical gloves, instruments, dressings, ligatures and sutures during 1974 were £22.7m c.i.f., principally from the USA, Federal Republic of Germany and the Irish Republic. Exports, including any re-exports, were £58.9m, f.o.b.

Letters

'Confusion' cleared up

It would appear that some degree of confusion still exists in the minds of many pharmacists as to the activities of the Joint Boots Pharmacists Association. Our priorities can be summarised as follows:

□ To secure adequate representation for general practice employee pharmacists within the Pharmaceutical Society. Following his successful entry into the political arena, Tom Owen, Boots branch manager from Stockport, will be standing again in the Council elections 1976, supported by JBPA. It is hoped that he will be joining Henry Howarth who was successful in this year's election. It must be stressed that candidates who are sup-

ported by JBPA are concerned for the future of the whole profession are not concerned purely with sectional interests. □ To encourage the formation of Boots pharmacists associations for the benefit of Boots pharmacists in areas of the country not yet represented. This is a logical development in the growth of the organisation. Our problems are the geographical problems which confront any national organisation.

□ Contact with employees. At present JBPA is the only organised body representing a group of general practice employee pharmacists. We are acting as a stimulus for the formation of an association for general practice employee pharmacists, and informal discussions are continuing with employee representatives of the major company chemists. The ultimate objective is to secure the formation of a membership group within the Pharmaceutical Society. There is no question at any time of other employee pharmacists joining JBPA—this is purely for the benefit of Boots employee pharmacists. JBPA and the association of general practice employee pharmacists are two totally separate organisations.

K. V. Mortimer
Publicity officer, JBPA

Books

Therapeutics in neurology

Donald B. Calne. *Blackwell Scientific Publications*, Osney Mead, Oxford OX2 0EL. Pp 328. 9in × 6½in. £8.

This book deals with drugs used in diseases of the nervous system. Although emphasis is placed on the practical aspects of treatment of neurological disorders, the first few chapters cover the relevant clinical pharmacology—the blood-brain barrier, impulse propagation and synaptic transmission.

Advances in Forensic and Clinical Toxicology

A. S. Curry. *The Chemical Rubber Co. (UK—Blackwell Scientific Publications*, Osney Mead, Oxford OX2 0EL). 10½ × 7½in. Pp 280. £15.50.

The author's aim is to provide an introduction to the relatively recent literature on forensic toxicology and he claims to have read and collected about 5,000 references; 1,500 are presented in this book. He covers the aetiology of poisoning by compounds ranging from carbon monoxide, drugs of abuse and other drugs through to fungi and metals, together with methods for their detection in body tissues.

Books received

Drug metabolism reviews, volume 3

Frederick Di Carlo. *Marcel Dekker Inc*, 270 Madison Avenue, New York. Pp 351. 9½in × 6½in. \$29.50.

Progress in Drug Research Volumes 16 and 17

Edited by Ernst Jucker. *Birkhäuser Verlag* (PO box 34. CH-4010 Basel, Switzerland). 9½ × 6½in. Pp 472 and 532. £24.50 and £32 respectively.

Company News

Weston Pharmaceuticals earn and pay more

On turnover of £42.97m in the year ended February 28 (against £38.30m in the previous year), Weston Pharmaceuticals Ltd made a pre-tax profit of £1.87 (£1.60m).

Earnings are up from 6.04p to 6.29p per 10p share, and the dividend is raised from 1.943547p to the maximum permitted 2.112949p net.

The directors say that the results were achieved despite higher finance charges, a near 25 per cent increase in wages, and a continuing but smaller loss, after interest charges, in the pharmaceutical manufacturing division.

In the light of current inflation and its effect on cash flow, capital expenditure is being rigorously controlled. In the retail division, however, 12 of the major existing branches are being rehoused and a programme of refitting and refurbishing is being implemented to increase existing sales areas. In the chairman's statement, Mr Ralph Weston points out that the division's turnover increased by 15 per cent to £15.3m. During the year under review one new unit was opened and some smaller and uneconomic branches were closed, leaving the number of branches now operating under the name of Westons Chemists at 203. Taking into account the average price inflation, it is estimated that this division has achieved a growth in real terms of 5 per cent.

Barclays & Sons has continued its policy of consolidation and rationalisation. There are now 28 depots operating throughout the country and the turnover for the division has increased to £25m.

Barclay Fine Chemicals Ltd, had a "difficult year". Sales in the second half of the year "improved considerably".

Group sales and operating costs are in line with budgets for the first quarter and, the board feels the group is well placed to face the future in spite of the considerable increases in all operating expenses anticipated.

May & Baker expands in Nigeria

May & Baker (West Africa) Ltd, an associated overseas company of May & Baker Ltd, Dagenham, is currently constructing a pharmaceutical factory on the industrial estate at Ikeja, Nigeria, which is due to come on stream in the first quarter of 1976. It will be the second biggest plant owned by the May & Baker group outside of the UK. Contracts already placed give the new plant a total value of over £1m.

The general manager of May & Baker (West Africa) Ltd, Mr F. H. J. Rowley, FPS, was awarded the OBE in the latest birthday honours list in recognition of



"services to Anglo-Nigerian relations." Mr Rowley joined that company in 1965 and in June 1973 he was elected Fellow of the Pharmaceutical Society of Nigeria.

Stuart Pharmaceuticals launched in UK

Stuart Pharmaceuticals Ltd, a recently formed subsidiary of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd, begins trading on June 30 with the launch of their first general practitioner product Sorbitrate (see page 860). Stuart Pharmaceuticals (the name comes from the division of Atlas Corporation in the US acquired by ICI in 1971 (*C&D*, April 24, 1971, p497)), will also take over the marketing of some of the American products, up to now supplied by Avlex Ltd. Those mentioned include the Dispray range of antibacterial aerosols and Disadine DP, all intended for hospital use.

Future products will be drawn from research and development projects with which Stuart Pharmaceuticals Ltd has been involved both in the UK and America, as well as acquiring products from research establishments elsewhere in the world. Stuart Pharmaceuticals is based at Carr House, Carrs Road, Cheadle, Ches SK8 2EG.

Queens Award presentation

Staff from all Glaxo factories in the UK and some from 35 overseas companies of the group saw the chairman receive the emblem of the Queen's Award to Industry from Lord Elworthy, Lord Lieutenant of Greater London, on Monday.

In making the presentation the Lord Lieutenant said it had become almost an "occupational visit"; the latest achievement meant that the companies within the group had received 10 Awards in the last nine years. However the Award was not so easily gained as the company's record

appeared to make out. The chairman, Mr A. E. Bide, said the honour previously had mostly gone to Glaxo Laboratories. This time it was the parent Glaxo Holdings Ltd. It recognised the efforts of the many thousands of staff members in a number of companies who had contributed to their export achievements. (Picture p843).

Indian State unit to make sutures

The Kerala State Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd, in India is reported to have finalised arrangements with agencies in an East European country for manufacture of surgical and medical suture appliances, and producing two basic drugs, it has also negotiated with a west European firm for getting "know-how" in respect of two antibiotic preparations on an outright purchase basis. The unit was set up to feed its 1,000 hospitals and dispensaries which cost the exchequer about Rs30m a year. The company made a profit of Rs500,000, perhaps the first time a state sector earned a profit during the first year of its operation.

Briefly

Roche and Sapac Group world-wide turnover the first five months of 1975 was down 10 per cent compared with the corresponding period of 1974. The main reason for the fall was the rise in value of the Swiss franc. But there was also a decline in sales to industry particularly in vitamins, colourings and aromas.

Macarthy's Pharmaceuticals Ltd: The rights issue of 2,104,671 new Ordinary 20p shares at 40p per share (see *C&D*, May 10, p655) was accepted in respect of 1,835,578 shares (87.2 per cent). The remaining shares have been sold in the market and surplus proceeds will be distributed *pro rata* to non-accepting shareholders as soon as practicable.

Sterling-Winthrop Group Ltd are making an "appreciation payment" of £2.50 a week to all employees who have not had a pay increase since November 1, 1974. Group chairman, Mr C. R. B. Williamson, announced that the company's "siege programme", begun last October, had produced most of the desired results, with half-year figures nearly on target thanks to the tremendous support of "so many of our people."

Appointments

Optrex Ltd have appointed David Jennings their advertising and sales promotion manager.

Unichem have appointed Keith Carlisle, 45, manager of their Newcastle branch. Mr Carlisle previously assistant manager at the Leeds branch, succeeds Ian Aynsley who has resigned to take up a scientific post.

Ronson Products Ltd: Mr J. A. Goddard, deputy managing director since 1967 is to become chairman and managing director in succession to Mr W. J. Kenyon Jones, MBE, BA, who is retiring. Mr I. K. Brook and Mr C. W. Duffield are named deputy managing directors.

Market News

Barbiturates again dearer

London, June 25: Most barbiturate prices have been increased for the second time in three months. Vitamin A will be dearer and vitamin B (thiamine hydrochloride) lower, from July 1. Dextromethorphan is reduced by £4.00 kg from the same date.

Resellers of menthol were less in evidence during the week and so offers tended to be firmer than of late. Among crude drugs, balsams copaiba and Peru, gentian root lemon peel and witchhazel leaves were easier while pepper and valerian root were dearer.

Essential oils remained depressed. Marked down were the shipment rates for eucalyptus (Spanish), lemongrass and cinnamon leaf.

Pharmaceutical chemicals

Alolin: 50-kg lots £12.90 kg.
Ammonium bicarbonate: £130.50 per metric ton.
Ammonium chloride: Pure in 50-kg lots £0.2131 kg for powder.
Amylobarbitone: £6.22 kg in less than 100-kg lots, sodium £7.24.
Benzolic acid: BP in 500-kg lots £0.5352 kg (50 kg kegs).
Bromides: Crystal £ per metric ton

	Under 50-kg	50-kg	1000-kg
Ammonium	930	811	756
Potassium	840	741	706
Sodium	840	728	693

* Powder plus £36 kg

Butobarbitone: 50-kg lots £8.07 kg; sodium £8.88.
Butobarbitone: Less than 100 kg £7.73 kg.
Caffeine: Anhydrous £3.30 kg in 100-kg lots; citrate £2.40 kg (50-kg lots).
Calcium carbonate: BP light £70.00 per 1,000 kg.
Calcium sodium lactate: £0.90½ kg in 50-kg lots.
Cantharadin: 10-g lots £0.75 per g.
Carbon tetrachloride: Technical in 4-ton lots £185.60 metric ton.
Chloral hydrate: 50-kg lots £1.00 kg.
Chloramphenicol palmitate: £40.00 per kg.
Citric acid: BP granular hydrous per metric ton, single deliveries, from £521 to £619 according to makers. Anhydrous from £559 to £655. Five-ton contracts respectively £518-£617 and £566-£633.
Cocaine: Alkaloid £350 kg; hydrochloride £319. Subject to Misuse of Drugs Regulations.
Cyclobarbitone: Calcium £7.71 kg in 25-kg lots.
Dextromethorphan: £105 per kg in 5-kg lots.
Digoxin: £2.85 per g.
Dimidium bromide: 5-g lots £3.20 g.
Ephedrine: Alkaloid £18.70 kg in 25-kg lots; hydrochloride £15.85; sulphate £17.40.
Glucose: (Per metric ton in 10-ton lots) monohydrate £158; anhydrous £248.50; liquid 43° Baumé £140 in 5-drum lots; naked £114 (tanker 14-tons).
Glycerin: Nominally £453 metric ton, naked delivered.
Hydrocortisone: Acetate and base £295-£385 kg.
Hypophosphorous acid: (50-kg lots) Pure 50% £2.51 kg; BPC 1959, 30% £1.9508.
Iodine: Resublimed in 250-kg lots £4.01½ kg.
Isoprenaline: 1-kg lots, hydrochloride £36.00; sulphate £30.00.
Kaolin: BP natural £95.35 per 1,000 kg; light £102.45 ex-works.
Lobeline: Hydrochloride £1.20 per g.
Methadone hydrochloride: Subject to Misuse of Drugs Regulations. £1.33 per 5 g.
Methyl salicylate: £0.66½ kg for 5-ton lots; £0.69½ for 1-ton.
Nicotinamide: (per kg) £4.35; 50-kg lots £2.80.
Nicotinic acid: (per kg) £2.80 kg in 50-kg lots.
Oestradiol benzoate: £600-£750 per kg.
Paraffins: Liquid BP heavy 1.266 gal; light BPC £1.37 — for 1 to 5 drum lots; technical white oils WA23, £1.003; WA21, £1.058. Petroleum jelly BP soft white £255.20 ton; yellow from £190 to £240.60 nominal.
PAS sodium: About £3.00 kg.
Penicillin: Potassium, sodium or procaine, sterile, £17.00-£19.00 per 1,000 Mu.
Pentobarbitone: £10.06 kg for less than 100-kg lots; sodium £10.87.

Pethidine hydrochloride: From £13.30 to £14.90 kg as to the maker and quantity. Subject to Misuse of Drugs Regulations.
Phenobarbitone: In 50-kg lots £7.45 kg; sodium £8.14.
Phenylephrine hydrochloride: From £62.00 to £68.00 kg as to quantity.
Pholcodine: 1-kg £240.90; 60-kg £218.60 per kg. Subject to Misuse of Drugs Regulations.
Phosphoric acid: BP, sg 1.750, £0.4373 kg in 10-drum lots.
Phthalylsulphathiazole: 50-kg lots £1.60 kg.
Polymyxin B sulphate: £62.50 per 100 mu.
Potassium acid tartrate: BPC £1,250 metric ton, delivered.
Potassium citrate: Granular from £556 to £804 per metric ton, single delivery. Premium lor powder £11.
Pyridoxine: £13.75 kg; £12.75 kg in 5-kg lots.
Pyrogallol acid: Pure in 500 kg lots £7.08 kg, same price.
Riboflavin: £21.50 kg; 5-lots £20.50 kg.
Quinalbarbitone: 25-kg lots £9.65 kg; sodium £9.65.
Terpineol: BPC in 50-kg lots £0.74 kg.
Thiamine hydrochloride: Per kg £11.75; 5-kg £10.75. 25-kg £10.25.
Vitamin A: Acetate powder, 500,000 iu per g £9.00 kg for 5-kg lots. Palmitate oil 1 mi u per g £9.00 kg for 5-kg.

Crude drugs

Aloes: Cape £1.20 kg spot; £1.15, cil. Curacao £1.30 spot.
Balsams: (kg) Canada: £18.00 spot; £17.00, cil. for shipment. **Copaiba:** BPC £1.70 spot; £1.60, cil. Peru: £6.20 spot; £4.60, cil. Tolu: £3.40 spot.
Belladonna: (metric ton) Herb £460 spot. Leaves £800, cil. Root £750 spot nominal.
Benzoin: BP £62-£65.00 cwt; £57-£62.00, cil.
Buchu: Rounds £2.75 kg spot; £2.35, cil.
Camphor: Natural powder, £5.50 kg spot; £4.00, cil; synthetic £0.70, cil.
Cardamoms: (per lb cil) Alleppy greens No 1 £2; prime seeds £2.
Cassia: £1.05 kg spot; £1.00, cil.
Cherry bark: Spot £590 metric ton; £495, cil.
Chillies: Uganda £580 ton, cil.
Dandelion: £850 metric ton, cil.
Ergot: Portuguese-Spanish £1.50 kg spot; £1.40, cil. East European £1.60 spot.
Gentian: Root £1.75 kg spot; £1.55 kg, cil.
Ginger: (ton, cil) Cochlin £4.75; Jamaican No. 3, £720; Sierra Leone not quoted; Nigerian split, peeled and nominal.

Gums: **Acacia,** Kordofan, cleaned sorts \$1,500, fob, metric ton. **Karaya** No. 2 fob £480 metric ton, spot. **Tragacanth** No. 1 £525 spot per 50 kg.
Henbane: Niger £1.10 kg spot; £1.00, cil.
Honey: (per ton in 6-cwt drums, ex-warehouse) Australian light amber £430, medium £410; Canadian £590; Mexican £470.
Hydrastis: £8.20 kg spot; £780, cil.
Ipecacuanha: (kg) Costa Rica £3.30 spot; £3.20, cil. Matto Grosso spot nominal £5.30; £5.15, cil. Columbian £5.30; £5.15, cil.
Jalap: Mexican basis 15 per cent £1.55 kg spot; £1.40, cil; whole tubers £1.70 spot.
Kola nuts: £1.80 metric ton; £1.70, cil.
Lanolin: 1,000-kg lots BP grades from £955; cosmetics £1,025; technical £903.
Menthol: Brazilian £9.50 kg spot; £9.00, cil. Chinese £13.00; shipment £10.50, cil.
Pepper: (ton) Sarawak black £710 spot; £645, cil; white £950; £855, cil.
Pimento: (ton) Shipment \$(Jamaican) 2,500 lob.
Podophyllum: Root £420 metric ton, cil.
Quillaja: £1,500 metric ton spot; £1,280, cil.
Rhubarb: Chinese rounds 60% pinky £1.40 kg.
Saffron: Mancha superior £130 per kg.
Sarsaparilla: £1.25 kg spot.
Seeds: (metric ton, cil) **Anise:** China star £360 nominal. **Caraway:** Dutch £365. **Celery:** Indian £350. **Coriander:** Moroccan £120. **Cumin:** Indian £620. **Dill:** Indian £180. **Fennel:** Indian new shipment £535. **Fenugreek:** £130. **Mustard:** £320-£340 spot.
Tonquin beans: £1.25 spot; £1.20, cil.
Turmeric: Madras finger £230 ton, cil.
Valerian: Indian root £680 metric ton, spot; £650, cil.
Witchhazel leaves: Spot £1.90 kg; £1.75, cil.

Essential oils

Cinnamon: Ceylon leaf £2.25 kg spot; £1.84, cil.
Citronella: Ceylon £1.35 kg spot; £1.20, cil.
Eucalyptus: Chinese £2.20 kg spot and £2.20, cil. 70-75 per cent. Spanish/Portuguese £2.25, cil.
Lemongrass: £3.20 kg, spot; £2.70, cil.
Petigrain: Spot cleared; £4.00 kg, cil, nominal.
Rosemary: £4.60 kg spot.
Sage: Spanish £10.50 kg spot and cil.
Sandalwood: Mysore £34.00 kg spot; £28.00, cil.

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities and do not include value added tax. They represent the last quoted or accepted prices as we go to press but it should be noted that in the present state of the market quotations change frequently.

Prescription Specialities

—continued from p846

PEPTARD tablets

Manufacturer Riker Laboratories, Morley Street, Loughborough, Leics LE11 1EP

Description Creamy-white, circular, biconvex tablet (diameter 7mm) marked RIKER one side, PTD on the other, containing hyoscyamine sulphate 0.2mg in slow release matrix

Indications Peptic ulcer, irritable colon, hyperhidrosis and conditions in which oral administration of an anticholinergic agent is beneficial

Contraindications Patients with, or suspected of suffering from, glaucoma or with obstruction of the neck of the urinary bladder, pyloric stenosis or myasthenia gravis

Dosage Adults: 2-3 tablets twice daily; children over 10: 1-2 tablets twice daily. Dosage may be increased in individual cases (eg in peptic ulcer therapy, up to 3mg daily in divided doses). The tablets should be swallowed whole

Side effects At optimum effective dose, only side effects that have occurred are dry mouth, slight visual disturbance and occasional hesitancy of micturition

Storage At room temperature

Packs Bottles of 100 tablets (£3.50 trade)

Supply restrictions P1

Issued July 1975

SORBITRATE chewable tablets and oral tablets

Manufacturer Stuart Pharmaceuticals Ltd, Carr House, Carrs Road, Cheadle, Ches

Description Chewable tablets: round, green, scored, embossed STUART on one

side and 810 on reverse, containing 5mg sorbide nitrate. **Oral tablets:** oval, yellow, scored, embossed STUART on one side and 780 on reverse, containing 10mg sorbide nitrate

Indications Angina pectoris

Contraindications A known sensitivity to sorbide nitrate

Dosage Treatment of acute attack: 1-2 chewable tablets chewed until dissolved completely and swallowed. Prevention of an expected attack: immediately prior to stressful event, 1-2 chewable tablets chewed until dissolved completely and swallowed. Prophylaxis: half-1 oral tablet 3-4 times a day. Lowest dose to give adequate cover should be determined

Precautions Can act as a physiological antagonist to noradrenaline, acetylcholine, histamine and other agents. May cause a rise in intraocular pressure and care should be taken in patients with glaucoma

Side effects Cutaneous vasodilatation, headache, dizziness and weakness may occur and are usually controlled by lowering the dose. Occasionally analgesics may be needed for headache. Postural hypotension, dry rash and/or exfoliative dermatitis may occasionally occur

Storage Protected from heat and moisture advisable, although the preparation is stable and loss of potency when carried by patient does not normally occur

Packs Chewable tablets: Packs of 100 (£1.38 trade) and 500 (£6.39 trade). **Oral tablets:** packs of 100 (£1.19 trade)

Supply restrictions Recommended on prescription only

Issued June 1975

André Philippe



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The successful applicant should expect to obtain 'O' level or good CSE passes in the recent examination, and will attend a day release course leading to a City and Guilds Certificate.

Salary scales	Technician	£1,682-£2,192
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Application forms available from the Sector Personnel Officer, St James's Hospital, Beckett Street, Leeds LS9 7TF. Tel 0532-33144 Ext 293/203.

Appointments

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Upney Lane, Barking, Essex.
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Miscellaneous

CONTRACEPTIVES INTERNATIONAL

USA Black Cats (per gross)	5.25	Dutch "Fun" (per 120)	8.50
USA Tahiti Colours (per gross)	5.50	Swedish Stork (per box)	6.40
USA Stimula Ribbed (per gross)	10.00	Swiss Green Band (per gross)	10.50
Japanese Seanes (per gross)	4.25	Extension Sheath (each)	0.60
German High (per 50 pkts)	5.70	Love-Variations Kassette	1.80
French Ticklers (per 50 pkts)	7.45	Plus many more items, including	
German Long Love (per 50 pkts)	5.40	Lingerie, Marital Aids, etc., etc.	
Danish Pussycats (per gross)	6.80	For our comprehensive brochure	
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Agents required to contact Chemists in South and East Lancashire to introduce a new Children's Product which is being advertised nationally. Replies to Fennings Pharmaceuticals, 86 Hurst Road, Horsham, W. Sussex.



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The Trade Marks set out below were assigned on the 10th day of July 1974 by ASPRO-NICHOLAS LIMITED of 225 BATH ROAD, SLOUGH, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, to the BRILLO MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF GREAT BRITAIN LIMITED of CORNWALLIS INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, CLIVEMONT ROAD, MAIDENHEAD, BERKSHIRE, WITHOUT THE GOODWILL OF THE BUSINESS IN WHICH THEY WERE THEN IN USE.

Registered Number	Trade Mark	Goods
B.703724	AIRGUARD	Preparations for use in perfuming the atmosphere.
B.771227	AIRGUARD	Disinfectants, antiseptics and deodorants.
B.845602	AIRGUARD	Insecticides, and moth repelling preparations and substances.
845604	ELGUARD	All goods included in Class 5.
523342	LIFEGUARD	Chemical substances prepared for use in medicines and pharmacy, but not including medicated soap and not including any goods of a like kind to soap.
€81692	LIFEGUARD and Device (label)	Medicated toilet paper.
681693	LIFEGUARD and Device (label)	Antiseptic and disinfectant preparations.
702606	LIFEGUARD (label)	Germicidal, antiseptic and disinfectant preparations.
844322	LIFEGUARD	Deodorants being prepared for purifying the air; moth repelling preparations and insecticides.
B.843076	LIFEGUARD Device	All goods included in Class 5.
709076	LIFEGUARD (label)	Germicidal antiseptic and disinfectant preparations.
835717	PINEGUARD	Disinfectants, antiseptics and germicides all containing pine extracts.
B.810610	SPRAYGUARD	Pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances, disinfectants and preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin, all for application by spray or jet.
551538	WHITEGUARD	Detergents (not being polishing or abrading preparations) common soap; toilet soap; perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, toilet shampoos, hair lotion but not including goods of the same description as dentifrices.
709077	FLAMBEAU Device	Germicidal antiseptic and disinfectant preparations.
712585	SOLDIER BOY Device	All goods included in Class 5.
647597	LIFEGUARD	Antiseptics and disinfectants all for personal use.
B.770539	SPRAYGUARD	Disinfectants, antiseptics and deodorants all for use by spraying.

INFORMATION

Tablet and Capsule Identification Guide.

Manufacturers and Suppliers Index.

Buyers Guide.

Wholesalers.

Value Added Tax.

Medicines Acts 1968 and 1971.

These are just some of the sections included in CHEMIST & DRUGGIST DIRECTORY 1975, the essential reference for every pharmaceutical retailer, wholesaler and manufacturer. Send for your copy today to:

Chemist & Druggist,
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01-353 3212 (Mr Heyes).

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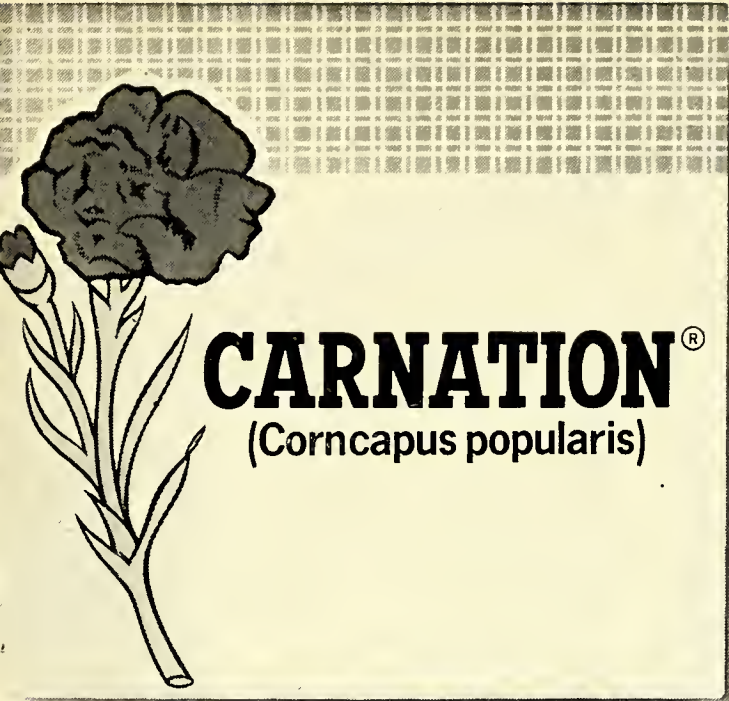
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References
1. Practitioner (1973) 211, 357
2. Medical Digest (1972) 17, 7
3. Latest published estimates of prevalence gives an average of 17% of all men and 27% of all women

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